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ABSTRACT

This report presents texts adopted in the field of sport by the Council of Europe, focusing on legal and political texts. There are four parts: (1) "Texts Adopted by the Committee of Ministers" (Second Summit Final Declaration, Conventions, Resolutions, and Recommendations); (2) "Texts Adopted at Conferences, Working Parties, and Informal Meetings of European Ministers Responsible for Sport" (Resolutions, Declarations, and Press Communiqués); (3) "Texts Adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe" (Recommendations, Resolutions, Orders, and Written Declarations); and (4) "Texts Adopted by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe" (Recommendations, Resolutions, and Declarations). (SM)



COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND SPORT 1966-1998

VOLUME I

Legal and Political texts

N. Borch-Jacobsen

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Texts adopted by:

- **the Committee of Ministers,**
- **the Conferences and Informal Meetings of European Ministers responsible for sport,**
- **the Parliamentary Assembly,**
- **the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe,**

in the field of sport.

Dates of accession to the European Cultural Convention

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ARMENIA.....	25/04/97
AUSTRIA.....	04/03/58
AZERBAIJAN.....	25/04/97
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Volume II Work of the Committee for the Development of Sport

Volume III Doping in Sport

Volume IV Texts on Spectator Violence

are also available from the Sports Division, Council of Europe, F- 67075 STRASBOURG CEDEX

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Part One

Texts adopted by the Committee of Ministers

Second Summit Final Declaration, Conventions, Resolutions and Recommendations

Second Summit of the Council of Europe
(Strasbourg, 10-11 October 1997)

Final Declaration (Extract)

We, Heads of State and Governments of the member states of the Council of Europe, meeting in Strasbourg on 10-11 October 1997 for our Organisation's Second Summit,

.....

Aware of the educational and cultural dimension of the main challenges to be faced by Europe in the future as well as of the essential role of culture and education in strengthening mutual understanding and confidence between our peoples:

- express our desire to develop education for democratic citizenship based on the rights and responsibilities of citizens, and the participation of young people in civil society,
 - reaffirm the importance we attach to the protection of our European cultural and natural heritage and to the promotion of awareness of this heritage,
 - decide to seek common responses to the development of the new information technologies, based on the standards and values of the Council of Europe, while ensuring a proper balance between the right to information and respect for private life,
 - **recognise the role of sport in promoting social integration, particularly among young people,**
 - encourage understanding between the citizens of the North and the South, in particular through information and civic education for young people, as well as initiatives aimed at promoting mutual respect and solidarity among peoples.
-

European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches (ETS 120)

The member states of the Council of Europe and the other States Party to the European Cultural Convention, signatory hereto,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members;

Concerned by violence and misbehaviour amongst spectators at sports events, and in particular at football matches, and the consequences thereof;

Aware that this problem is likely to put at risk the principles embodied in Resolution (76) 41 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, known as the "European Sport for All Charter";

Emphasising the important contribution made to international understanding by sport, and especially, because of their frequency, by football matches between national and club teams from European states;

Considering that both public authorities and the independent sports organisations have separate but complementary responsibilities to combat violence and misbehaviour by spectators, bearing in mind that the sports organisations also have responsibilities in matters of safety and that more generally they should ensure the orderly conduct of the events they organise; considering moreover that these authorities and organisations should work together for this purpose at all appropriate levels;

Considering that violence is a current social phenomenon with wide repercussions, whose origins lie mainly outside sport, and that sport is often the scene for outbreaks of violence;

Being resolved to take common and co-operative action to prevent and control the problem of violence and misbehaviour by spectators at sports events,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Aim of the Convention

1. The Parties, with a view to preventing and controlling violence and misbehaviour by spectators at football matches, undertake, within the limits of their respective constitutional provisions, to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of this Convention.
2. The Parties shall apply the provisions of this Convention to other sports and sports events in which violence or misbehaviour by spectators is to be feared, as appropriate to the specific requirements of such sports and sports events.

Article 2

Domestic co-ordination

The Parties shall co-ordinate the policies and actions of their government departments and other public agencies against violence and misbehaviour by spectators, where appropriate through setting up co-ordinating bodies.

Article 3 *Measures*

1. The Parties undertake to ensure the formulation and implementation of measures designed to prevent and control violence and misbehaviour by spectators, including in particular:
 - a. to secure that adequate public order resources are employed to counter outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour, both within the immediate vicinity of and inside stadia and along the transit routes used by spectators;
 - b. to facilitate close co-operation and exchange of appropriate information between the police forces of the different localities involved or likely to be involved;
 - c. to apply or, if need be, to adopt legislation which provides for those found guilty of offences related to violence or misbehaviour by spectators to receive appropriate penalties or, as the case may be, appropriate administrative measures.
2. The Parties undertake to encourage the responsible organisation and good conduct of supporters, clubs and the appointment of stewards from within their membership to help manage and inform spectators at matches and to accompany parties of supporters travelling to away fixtures.
3. The Parties shall encourage the co-ordination, in so far as legally possible, of the organisation of travel arrangements from the place of departure with the co-operation of clubs, organised supporters, and travel agencies, so as to inhibit potential trouble-makers from leaving to attend matches.
4. The Parties shall seek to ensure, where necessary by introducing appropriate legislation which contains sanctions for non-compliance or by any other appropriate means, that, where outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour by spectators are to be feared, sports organisations and clubs, together with, where appropriate, stadium owners and public authorities, in accordance with responsibilities defined in domestic law, take practical measures at and within stadia to prevent or control such violence or misbehaviour, including:
 - a. to secure that the design and physical fabric of stadia provide for the safety of spectators, do not readily facilitate violence between spectators, allow effective crowd control, contain appropriate barriers or fencing, and allow security and police forces to operate;
 - b. to segregate effectively groups of rival supporters, by allocating to groups of visiting supporters, when they are admitted, specific terraces;
 - c. to ensure this segregation by strictly controlling the sale of tickets and to take particular precautions in the period immediately preceding the match;
 - d. to exclude from or forbid access to matches and stadia, in so far as it is legally possible, known or potential trouble-makers, or people who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
 - e. to provide stadia with an effective public address system and to see that full use is made of this, of the match programme and of other publicity outlets to encourage spectators to behave correctly;
 - f. to prohibit the introduction of alcoholic drinks by spectators into stadia; to restrict, and preferably ban, the sale and any distribution of alcoholic drinks at stadia, and to ensure that all beverages available are in safe containers;
 - g. to provide controls so as to ensure that spectators do not bring into stadia objects that are likely to be used in acts of violence, or fireworks or similar devices;

- h. to ensure that liaison officers co-operate with the authorities concerned before matches on arrangements to be taken for crowd control, so that the relevant rules are enforced through concerted action.
5. The Parties shall take appropriate social and educational measures, bearing in mind the potential importance of the mass media, to prevent violence in and associated with sport, in particular by promoting the sporting ideal through educational and other campaigns, by giving support to the notion of fair play, especially among young people, so as to enhance mutual respect both amongst spectators and between sports players and also by encouraging increased active participation in sport.

Article 4

International co-operation

1. The Parties shall co-operate closely on the matters covered by this Convention and encourage similar co-operation as appropriate between national sports authorities involved.
2. In advance of international club and representative matches or tournaments, the Parties concerned shall invite their competent authorities, especially the sports organisations, to identify those matches at which violence or misbehaviour by spectators is to be feared. Where such a match is identified, the competent authorities of the host country shall arrange consultations between those concerned. Such consultations shall take place as soon as possible and should not be later than two weeks before the match is due to take place, and shall encompass arrangements, measures and precautions to be taken before, during, and after the match, including, where necessary, measures additional to those included in this Convention.

Article 5

Identification and treatment of offenders

1. The Parties, respecting existing legal procedures and the principle of the independence of the judiciary, shall seek to ensure that spectators committing acts of violence or other criminal behaviour are identified and prosecuted in accordance with the due process of the law.
2. Where appropriate, particularly in the case of visiting spectators, and in accordance with the applicable international agreements, the Parties shall consider:
 - a. transferring proceedings against persons apprehended in connection with violence or other criminal behaviour committed at sports events to their country of residence;
 - b. seeking the extradition of persons suspected of violence or other criminal behaviour committed at sports events;
 - c. transferring persons convicted of offences of violence or other criminal behaviour committed at sports events to serve their sentences in the relevant country.

Article 6

Additional measures

1. The Parties undertake to co-operate closely with their appropriate national sports organisations and clubs, and where appropriate, stadium owners, on arrangements regarding the planning and execution of alterations to the physical fabric of stadia or other alterations, including access to and egress from stadia, necessary to improve safety and to prevent violence.
2. The Parties undertake to promote, where necessary and in appropriate cases, a system laying down requirements for the selection of stadia which take into account the safety of spectators and the prevention of violence amongst them, especially for those stadia used for matches likely to attract large or unruly crowds.
3. The Parties undertake to encourage their national sports organisations to review their regulations continuously in order to control factors which may lead to outbreaks of violence by players or spectators.

Article 7

Provision of information

Each Party shall forward to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe, all relevant information concerning legislative and other measures taken by it for the purpose of complying with the terms of this Convention, whether with regard to football or to other sports.

Article 8

Standing Committee

1. For the purposes of this Convention, a Standing Committee is hereby established.
2. Any Party may be represented on the Standing Committee by one or more delegates. Each Party shall have one vote.
3. Any member state of the Council of Europe or other state party to the European Cultural Convention which is not a Party to this Convention may be represented on the Committee as an observer.
4. The Standing Committee may, by unanimous decision, invite any non-member state of the Council of Europe which is not a Party to the convention and any sports organisation concerned to be represented by an observer at one or more of its meetings.
5. The Standing Committee shall be convened by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. Its first meeting shall be held within one year of the date of the entry into force of the Convention. It shall subsequently meet at least every year. In addition it shall meet whenever a majority of the Parties so request.
6. A majority of the Parties shall constitute a quorum for holding a meeting of the Standing Committee.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Convention, the Standing Committee shall draw up and adopt by consensus its own Rules of Procedure.

Article 9

1. The Standing Committee shall be responsible for monitoring the application of this Convention. It may in particular:
 - a. keep under review the provisions of this Convention and examine any modifications necessary;
 - b. hold consultations with relevant sports organisations;
 - c. make recommendations to the Parties concerning measures to be taken for the purposes of this Convention;
 - d. recommend the appropriate measures to keep the public informed about the activities undertaken within the framework of this Convention;
 - e. make recommendations to the Committee of Ministers concerning non-member states of the Council of Europe to be invited to accede to this Convention;
 - f. make any proposal for improving the effectiveness of this Convention.
2. In order to discharge its functions, the Standing Committee may, on its own initiative, arrange for meetings of groups of experts.

Article 10

After each meeting, the Standing Committee shall forward to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe a report on its work and on the functioning of the Convention.

Article 11

Amendments

1. Amendments to this Convention may be proposed by a Party, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe or the Standing Committee.
2. Any proposal for amendment shall be communicated by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to the member states of the Council of Europe, to the other States Party to the European Cultural Convention, and to every non-member state which has acceded to or has been invited to accede to this Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.
3. Any amendment proposed by a Party or the Committee of Ministers shall be communicated to the Standing Committee at least two months before the meeting at which it is to be considered. The Standing Committee shall submit to the Committee of Ministers its opinion on the proposed amendment, where appropriate after consultation with the relevant sports organisations.
4. The Committee of Ministers shall consider the proposed amendment and any opinion submitted by the Standing Committee and may adopt the amendment.

5. The text of any amendment adopted by the Committee of Ministers in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article shall be forwarded to the Parties for acceptance.
6. Any amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article shall come into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after all Parties have informed the Secretary General of their acceptance thereof.

Final clauses

Article 12

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by member states of the Council of Europe and other States party to the European Cultural Convention, which may express their consent to be bound by:
 - a. signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or
 - b. signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval.
2. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 13

1. The Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date on which three member states of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 12.
2. In respect of any Signatory State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of signature or of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Article 14

1. After the entry into force of this Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, after consulting the Parties, may invite to accede to the Convention any non-member state of the Council of Europe by a decision taken by the majority provided for in Article 20d of the Statute of the Council of Europe and by the unanimous vote of the representatives of the Contracting States entitled to sit on the Committee of Ministers.
2. In respect of any acceding state, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of the deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 15

1. Any state may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, specify the territory or territories to which this Convention shall apply.
2. Any Party may, at any later date, by declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Convention to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of receipt of such declaration by the Secretary General.
3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory mentioned in such declaration, be withdrawn by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. Such withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

Article 16

1. Any Party may, at any time, denounce this Convention by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.
2. Such denunciation shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

Article 17

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member states of the Council of Europe, the other States Party to the European Cultural Convention and any state which has acceded to this Convention, of:

- a. any signature in accordance with Article 12;
- b. the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with Article 12 or 14;
- c. any date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Articles 13 and 14;
- d. any information forwarded under the provisions of Article 7;
- e. any report established in pursuance of the provisions of Article 10;
- f. any proposal for amendment or any amendment adopted in accordance with Article 11 and the date on which the amendment comes into force;
- g. any declaration made under the provisions of Article 15;
- h. any notification made under the provisions of Article 16 and the date on which the denunciation takes effect.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at Strasbourg, this 19th day of August 1985, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member state of the Council of Europe, to each state party to the European Cultural Convention, and any state invited to accede to this Convention.

Anti-Doping Convention (ETS 135)

The member states of the Council of Europe, the other states party to the European Cultural Convention, and other states, signatory hereto,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress;

Conscious that sport should play an important role in the protection of health, in moral and physical education and in promoting international understanding;

Concerned by the growing use of doping agents and methods by sportsmen and sportswomen throughout sport and the consequences thereof for the health of participants and the future of sport;

Mindful that this problem puts at risk the ethical principles and educational values embodied in the Olympic Charter, in the International Charter for Sport and Physical Education of UNESCO and in Resolution (76) 41 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, known as the "European Sport for All Charter";

Bearing in mind the anti-doping regulations, policies and declarations adopted by the international sports organisations;

Aware that public authorities and the voluntary sports organisations have complementary responsibilities to combat doping in sport, notably to ensure the proper conduct, on the basis of the principle of fair play, of sports events and to protect the health of those that take part in them;

Recognising that these authorities and organisations must work together for these purposes at all appropriate levels;

Recalling the resolutions on doping adopted by the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport, and in particular Resolution No. 1 adopted at the 6th Conference at Reykjavik in 1989;

Recalling that the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has already adopted Resolution (67) 12 on the doping of athletes, Recommendation No. R (79) 8 on doping in sport, Recommendation No. R (84) 19 on the "European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport", and Recommendation No. R (88) 12 on the institution of doping controls without warning outside competitions;

Recalling Recommendation No. 5 on doping adopted by the 2nd International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Sport and Physical Education organised by UNESCO at Moscow (1988);

Determined however to take further and stronger co-operative action aimed at the reduction and eventual elimination of doping in sport using as a basis the ethical values and practical measures contained in those instruments,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Aim of the Convention

The Parties, with a view to the reduction and eventual elimination of doping in sport, undertake, within the limits of their respective constitutional provisions, to take the steps necessary to apply the provisions of this Convention.

Article 2

Definition and scope of the Convention

1. For the purposes of this Convention:
 - a. "doping in sport" means the administration to sportsmen or sportswomen, or the use by them, of pharmacological classes of doping agents or doping methods;
 - b. "pharmacological classes of doping agents or doping methods" means, subject to paragraph 2 below, those classes of doping agents or doping methods banned by the relevant international sports organisations and appearing in lists that have been approved by the Monitoring Group under the terms of Article 11.1.b;
 - c. "sportsmen and sportswomen" means those persons who participate regularly in organised sports activities.
2. Until such time as a list of banned pharmacological classes of doping agents and doping methods is approved by the Monitoring Group under the terms of Article 11.1.b, the reference list in the appendix to this Convention shall apply.

Article 3

Domestic co-ordination

1. The Parties shall co-ordinate the policies and actions of their government departments and other public agencies concerned with combating doping in sport.
2. They shall ensure that there is practical application of this Convention, and in particular that the requirements under Article 7 are met, by entrusting, where appropriate, the implementation of some of the provisions of this Convention to a designated governmental or non-governmental sports authority or to a sports organisation.

Article 4

Measures to restrict the availability and use of banned doping agents and methods

1. The Parties shall adopt, where appropriate, legislation, regulations or administrative measures to restrict the availability (including provisions to control movement, possession, importation, distribution and sale) as well as the use in sport of banned doping agents and doping methods and in particular anabolic steroids.

2. To this end, the Parties or, where appropriate, the relevant non-governmental organisations shall make it a criterion for the grant of public subsidies to sports organisations that they effectively apply anti-doping regulations.
3. Furthermore, the Parties shall:
 - a. assist their sports organisations to finance doping controls and analyses, either by direct subsidies or grants, or by recognising the costs of such controls and analyses when determining the overall subsidies or grants to be awarded to those organisations;
 - b. take appropriate steps to withhold the grant of subsidies from public funds, for training purposes, to individual sportsmen and sportswomen who have been suspended following a doping offence in sport, during the period of their suspension;
 - c. encourage and, where appropriate, facilitate the carrying out by their sports organisations of the doping controls required by the competent international sports organisations whether during or outside competitions; and
 - d. encourage and facilitate the negotiation by sports organisations of agreements permitting their members to be tested by duly authorised doping control teams in other countries.
4. Parties reserve the right to adopt anti-doping regulations and to organise doping controls on their own initiative and on their own responsibility, provided that they are compatible with the relevant principles of this Convention.

Article 5 *Laboratories*

1. Each Party undertakes:
 - a. either to establish or facilitate the establishment on its territory of one or more doping control laboratories suitable for consideration for accreditation under the criteria adopted by the relevant international sports organisations and approved by the Monitoring Group under the terms of Article 11.1.b;
 - b. or to assist its sports organisations to gain access to such a laboratory on the territory of another Party.
2. These laboratories shall be encouraged to:
 - a. take appropriate action to employ and retain, train and retrain qualified staff;
 - b. undertake appropriate programmes of research and development into doping agents and methods used, or thought to be used, for the purposes of doping in sport and into analytical biochemistry and pharmacology with a view to obtaining a better understanding of the effects of various substances upon the human body and their consequences for athletic performance;
 - c. publish and circulate promptly new data from their research.

Article 6

Education

1. The Parties undertake to devise and implement, where appropriate in co-operation with the sports organisations concerned and the mass media, educational programmes and information campaigns emphasising the dangers to health inherent in doping and its harm to the ethical values of sport. Such programmes and campaigns shall be directed at both young people in schools and sports clubs and their parents, and at adult sportsmen and sportswomen, sports officials, coaches and trainers. For those involved in medicine, such educational programmes will emphasise respect for medical ethics.
2. The Parties undertake to encourage and promote research, in co-operation with the regional, national and international sports organisations concerned, into ways and means of devising scientifically-based physiological and psychological training programmes that respect the integrity of the human person.

Article 7

Co-operation with sports organisations on measures to be taken by them

1. The Parties undertake to encourage their sports organisations and through them the international sports organisations to formulate and apply all appropriate measures, falling within their competence, against doping in sport.
2. To this end, they shall encourage their sports organisations to clarify and harmonise their respective rights, obligations and duties, in particular by harmonising their:
 - a. anti-doping regulations on the basis of the regulations agreed by the relevant international sports organisations;
 - b. lists of banned pharmacological classes of doping agents and banned doping methods, on the basis of the lists agreed by the relevant international sports organisations;
 - c. doping control procedures;
 - d. disciplinary procedures, applying agreed international principles of natural justice and ensuring respect for the fundamental rights of suspected sportsmen and sportswomen; these principles will include:
 - i. the reporting and disciplinary bodies to be distinct from one another;
 - ii. the right of such persons to a fair hearing and to be assisted or represented;
 - iii. clear and enforceable provisions for appealing against any judgement made;
 - e. procedures for the imposition of effective penalties for officials, doctors, veterinary doctors, coaches, physiotherapists and other officials or accessories associated with infringements of the anti-doping regulations by sportsmen and sportswomen;
 - f. procedures for the mutual recognition of suspensions and other penalties imposed by other sports organisations in the same or other countries.

3. Moreover, the Parties shall encourage their sports organisations:
 - a. to introduce, on an effective scale, doping controls not only at, but also without advance warning at any appropriate time outside, competitions, such controls to be conducted in a way which is equitable for all sportsmen and sportswomen and which include testing and retesting of persons selected, where appropriate, on a random basis;
 - b. to negotiate agreements with sports organisations of other countries permitting a sportsman or sportswoman training in another country to be tested by a duly authorised doping control team of that country;
 - c. to clarify and harmonise regulations on eligibility to take part in sports events which will include anti-doping criteria;
 - d. to promote active participation by sportsmen and sportswomen themselves in the anti-doping work of international sports organisations;
 - e. to make full and efficient use of the facilities available for doping analysis at the laboratories provided for by Article 5, both during and outside sports competitions;
 - f. to study scientific training methods and to devise guidelines to protect sportsmen and sportswomen of all ages appropriate for each sport.

Article 8

International co-operation

1. The Parties shall co-operate closely on the matters covered by this Convention and shall encourage similar co-operation amongst their sports organisations.
2. The Parties undertake:
 - a. to encourage their sports organisations to operate in a manner that promotes application of the provisions of this Convention within all the appropriate international sports organisations to which they are affiliated, including the refusal to ratify claims for world or regional records unless accompanied by an authenticated negative doping control report;
 - b. to promote co-operation between the staffs of their doping control laboratories established or operating in pursuance of Article 5;
 - c. to initiate bilateral and multilateral co-operation between their appropriate agencies, authorities and organisations in order to achieve, at the international level as well, the purposes set out in Article 4.1.
3. The Parties with laboratories established or operating in pursuance of Article 5 undertake to assist other Parties to enable them to acquire the experience, skills and techniques necessary to establish their own laboratories.

Article 9

Provision of information

Each Party shall forward to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe, all relevant information concerning legislative and other measures taken by it for the purpose of complying with the terms of this Convention.

Article 10

Monitoring Group

1. For the purposes of this Convention, a Monitoring Group is hereby set up.
2. Any Party may be represented on the Monitoring Group by one or more delegates. Each Party shall have one vote.
3. Any state mentioned in Article 14.1 which is not a Party to this Convention may be represented on the Monitoring Group by an observer.
4. The Monitoring Group may, by unanimous decision, invite any non-member state of the Council of Europe which is not a Party to the Convention and any sports or other professional organisation concerned to be represented by an observer at one or more of its meetings.
5. The Monitoring Group shall be convened by the Secretary General. Its first meeting shall be held as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within one year after the date of the entry into force of the Convention. It shall subsequently meet whenever necessary, on the initiative of the Secretary General or a Party.
6. A majority of the Parties shall constitute a quorum for holding a meeting of the Monitoring Group.
7. The Monitoring Group shall meet in private.
8. Subject to the provisions of this Convention, the Monitoring Group shall draw up and adopt by consensus its own Rules of Procedure.

Article 11

1. The Monitoring Group shall monitor the application of this Convention. It may in particular:
 - a. keep under review the provisions of this Convention and examine any modifications necessary;
 - b. approve the list, and any revision thereto, of pharmacological classes of doping agents and doping methods banned by the relevant international sports organisations, referred to in Articles 2.1 and 2.2, and the criteria for accreditation of laboratories, and any revision thereto, adopted by the said organisations, referred to in Article 5.1.a, and fix the date for the relevant decisions to enter into force;
 - c. hold consultations with relevant sports organisations;

- d. make recommendations to the Parties concerning measures to be taken for the purposes of this Convention;
 - e. recommend the appropriate measures to keep relevant international organisations and the public informed about the activities undertaken within the framework of this Convention;
 - f. make recommendations to the Committee of Ministers concerning non-member states of the Council of Europe to be invited to accede to this Convention;
 - g. make any proposal for improving the effectiveness of this Convention.
2. In order to discharge its functions, the Monitoring Group may, on its own initiative, arrange for meetings of groups of experts.

Article 12

After each meeting, the Monitoring Group shall forward to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe a report on its work and on the functioning of the Convention.

Article 13

Amendments to the articles of the Convention

1. Amendments to the articles of this Convention may be proposed by a party, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe or the Monitoring Group.
2. Any proposal for amendment shall be communicated by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to the states mentioned in Article 14 and to every state which has acceded to or has been invited to accede to this Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 16.
3. Any amendment proposed by a Party or the Committee of Ministers shall be communicated to the Monitoring Group at least two months before the meeting at which it is to be considered. The Monitoring Group shall submit to the Committee of Ministers its opinion on the proposed amendment, where appropriate after consultation with the relevant sports organisations.
4. The Committee of Ministers shall consider the proposed amendment and any opinion submitted by the Monitoring Group and may adopt the amendment.
5. The text of any amendment adopted by the Committee of Ministers in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article shall be forwarded to the Parties for acceptance.
6. Any amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article shall come into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after all Parties have informed the Secretary General of their acceptance thereof.

Final clauses

Article 14

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by member states of the Council of Europe, other states party to the European Cultural Convention and non-member states which have participated in the elaboration of this Convention, which may express their consent to be bound by:

- a. signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or
 - b. signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval.
2. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 15

1. The Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date on which five states, including at least four member states of the Council of Europe, have expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.
2. In respect of any signatory state which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of signature or of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Article 16

1. After the entry into force of this Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, after consulting the Parties, may invite to accede to the Convention any non-member state by a decision taken by the majority provided for in Article 20d of the Statute of the Council of Europe and by the unanimous vote of the representatives of the contracting states entitled to sit on the Committee.
2. In respect of any acceding state, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of the deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 17

1. Any state may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, specify the territory or territories to which this Convention shall apply.
2. Any state may, at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General, extend the application of this Convention to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of receipt of such declaration by the Secretary General.
3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory mentioned in such declaration, be withdrawn by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. Such withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

Article 18

1. Any Party may, at any time, denounce this Convention by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.
2. Such denunciation shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

Article 19

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the Parties, the other member states of the Council of Europe, the other States party to the European Cultural Convention, the non-member states which have participated in the elaboration of this Convention and any state which has acceded or has been invited to accede to it of:

- a. any signature in accordance with Article 14;
- b. the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with Article 14 or 16;
- c. any date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Articles 15 and 16;
- d. any information forwarded under the provisions of Article 9;
- e. any report prepared in pursuance of the provisions of Article 12;
- f. any proposal for amendment or any amendment adopted in accordance with Article 13 and the date on which the amendment comes into force;
- g. any declaration made under the provisions of Article 17;
- h. any notification made under the provisions of Article 18 and the date on which the denunciation takes effect;
- i. any other act, notification or communication relating to this Convention.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at Strasbourg, the 16th day of November 1989, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member state of the Council of Europe, to the other States party to the European Cultural Convention, to the non-member states which have participated in the elaboration of this Convention and to any state invited to accede to it.

The Appendix to the Anti-Doping Convention, the "Reference list of pharmacological classes of doping agents and doping methods", adopted at the same time as the Convention (1989) is not reproduced in this volume, as it is out-of-date. The current List approved by the Monitoring Group (regularly updated) is to be found on the Council of Europe Homepage on Sport: <http://culture.coe.fr>

Resolution (66) 38 on Physical Education, Sport and Outdoor Pursuits

(adopted by the Ministers' Deputies on 24 September 1966)

The Committee of Ministers,

Having regard to the Recommendation on Physical Education, Sport and Outdoor Pursuits submitted by its Council for Cultural Cooperation at the instigation of its Committee for Out-of-School Education;

Considering that physical activities and sport have a specific contribution to make for the development of the individual;

Considering that the reduced physical demands made by modern working conditions and the constant increase in leisure have created urgent additional needs for outdoor activities and sport to compensate for the widespread industrialisation and urbanisation of our society;

Considering that the practice of sport gives opportunities for the individual to exercise his capacity for leadership and acceptance of responsibility in a democratic society;

Invites member Governments,

- a. to give wide publicity to these considerations among bodies which have an influence on public opinion, emphasising the value for coming generations of the proper use of leisure;
- b. to secure recognition at all stages of the educational process (primary, secondary and higher) of the value of physical education, sport and outdoor pursuits as an integral part of that process. This implies an atmosphere of freedom where the young can exercise a spirit of initiative by having responsibilities in the organisation of their activities and clubs. An introduction should be given to a wide range of activities appropriate to adult life;
- c. to ensure that courses adequate in scale and quantity are available to train full and part-time teachers and leaders, paid and voluntary. These suitably qualified staff should be encouraged to work not only in educational establishments but also in sports centres of various types including industrial sports clubs; joint appointments between schools and such centres can help to bridge the gap between school and out-of-school activities. Appropriate financial provision will be necessary for this purpose and for provision of facilities;
- d. to ensure that provision is made for the combined planning and joint use of facilities, coordination of public, private, school and out-of-school activities is needed at all levels. This is particularly necessary in the case of the instalment and use of facilities.

Resolution (67) 12 on the Doping of Athletes

(adopted by the Ministers' Deputies on 29 June 1967)

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve greater unity among its members for the purpose of safeguarding and promoting the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and of facilitating their economic and social progress;

Considering that sports activities now play an important role in the protection of health, in moral and physical training and in promoting international understanding;

Considering that the influence of sport on young people and adults has grown considerably as a result of modern information media and travel facilities;

Having regard to the value of the example set by champions and their behaviour, as well as their prestige in the eyes of most young people and many adults;

Considering the increasingly evil effects of certain practices known as "doping" which jeopardise the health and dignity of those who resort to it and offend against the spirit of fair play essential to all sports;

Considering that doping is the administration to or the use by a healthy person, in any manner whatsoever, of agents foreign to the organism, or of physiological substances in excessive quantities or introduced by an abnormal channel, with the sole purpose of affecting artificially and by unfair means the performance of such a person when taking part in a competition,

A. Recommends the governments of member states:

1. to persuade the sports associations and federations which organise competitions in their territory to take action if necessary with their international federations and, if they have not already done so, to issue regulations:
 - a. condemning the use, or procedures to facilitate the use, in preparation for or during a sports competition, of the substances or processes employed for doping as defined in the Preamble to this Recommendation;
 - b. penalising offenders by prohibiting them, temporarily or permanently, from taking part in, organising or acting in an official capacity at any sports competition;
 - c. applying the regulations to any person who, in another member state, has been penalised in accordance with the provisions of paragraph b. above;
 2. to take the appropriate measures at their disposal to achieve the objectives set forth in paragraph 1 above, if the regulations referred to in that paragraph have not, within three years from the date of this recommendation, been issued or effectively applied;
- B. Invites the governments of member states to keep it informed of action taken by them to implement this recommendation.

Resolution (70) 7 on the Medical Aspects of Sport
(adopted by the Ministers' Deputies on 7 March 1970)

The Committee of Ministers,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to bring about a closer union between its Members by means, *inter alia*, of the adoption of common regulations in the social field;

Considering that the World Health Organisation defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and aims at the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health;

Considering that sports activities are beneficial not only for the development of personality but also for the attainment of good health as defined above;

- A. Addresses the following recommendations to the governments of member states;
- B. Invites the governments of the member states to inform it at the end of five years of action taken in application of this resolution.

I. SPORTS CURRICULA IN SCHOOLS

- 1. Physical education should be a part of every school curriculum.
- 2. Physical education should be given two or three times a week with a minimum of three hours per week. Where possible an hour a day of physical education could be given in primary and secondary schools.
- 3. After consultation where necessary with the family doctor, school doctors should see that the physical education of each child is adapted to his condition. It is important that pupils with a permanent or mental handicap and delicate children take part in as many physical activities as possible.
- 4. School doctors should co-operate as far as possible with physical education instructors in order to advise the pupils under their supervision on any health problems connected with their participation in all sport activities.
- 5. In out-of-school competitive sports, primary emphasis should be placed on the physical and mental health of the pupil, including the development of his character, rather than on his performance or on the interest of the sports club.

With a view to avoiding the possible detrimental effects of over-training it is desirable that the headmaster be informed of students' participation in out-of-school competitive sports.

II. PARTICIPATION IN COMPETITIVE SPORT AND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

- 1. a. Younger age groups

Too intensive strenuous training should be avoided for younger age groups until their bones are fully grown, for example, eighteen to twenty years.

Competitive sports which cause overloading of the respiratory, cardiovascular and neuro-muscular systems should be excluded, in the case of girls, before the ages of eleven to thirteen and, in the case of boys, before the ages of twelve to fourteen.

- b. Older age groups

Stress should be laid on the value of physical activity rather than on competitive sport. At older ages strenuous competitive sport should be avoided, especially if there has been no great physical activity in the preceding years.

- 2. The load of the training programme and of the competition should be adapted to the age of the very young and older sportsman.

3. Whenever possible, it would be advisable to have for the very young age groups specially educated teachers for sports in school and specially educated trainers and coaches for competitive sport out of school.
4. There should be adequate medical instruction in the training courses for coaches and trainers.
5. Every boy or girl who takes part in competitive sport may have a medical examination as frequently as parents, doctors, trainers or coaches think it is necessary. The frequency depends also on the kind of sport and the intensity of the competition or training programme.
6. Where a school child is engaged in competitive sports there should be a special medical card introduced for him and kept as long as he continues with competitive sports activities.
7. Facilities need to be provided whereby medical examinations can be arranged for persons engaged in strenuous competitive sports activities.

III. BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF APITUDE FOR DIFFERENT SPORTS

1. It is desirable that government support is given to establish laboratory and sports medical units which are necessary in order to carry out the modern functional tests related to sport.
2. These units should be supplied with adequate equipment and trained personnel.
3. Research related to the application of biological and psychological tests for sports purposes should be encouraged.

IV. TRAINING OF EXPERTS IN SPORTS MEDICINE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF SPORTS MEDICINE CENTRES

1. Encouragement of physical and sports activities should be the task of every government. Planning and execution of this task demands expert medical say in these matters.
2. There is a need for physicians with special training in sports medicine and the qualifications of the experts in this field, both full-time and part-time, should be specified and their training established, with courses leading to a recognised diploma.
3. Consideration should be given to the possibility of establishing a national sports centre for research, training and reference in countries where they do not exist.

Co-operation between national centres should be encouraged.

V. HEALTH AND HYGIENE PROBLEMS AFFECTING SPORTS ACTIVITIES

1. Anti-doping measures envisaged by Resolution (67) 12 should not only be enforced, but should also be reinforced through health education.
2. Sports activities call for a discipline of life which provides an excellent opportunity for health education. Such education should be directed not only at all people active in sport, but also at instructors, trainers, sport organisers and parents and should include personal hygiene and its behavioural components.
3. The authorities should provide sufficient sports grounds and installations for the needs of the people, readily available to all at low prices.

The health control of such establishments should be placed under the competent health authorities.

4. An exchange of doctors and other personnel between countries should be encouraged in order to increase their knowledge of sports medicine. Medical fellowships in this field should be made available by governments and the various international organisations concerned, as is already the case within the framework of the Medical Fellowships Programme of the Council of Europe.

Resolution (72) 30 on Hygiene of Sports Installations

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 19 September 1972)

The Committee of Ministers,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members by means, *inter alia*, of common action in the field of public health;

Considering that the World Health Organisation defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and aims at the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health;

Considering that sports activities are beneficial not only for the development of personality and for the attainment of good health as defined above but also for the improvement of physical qualities and for personal fulfilment;

Considering also that benefits from such activities are more effectively derived by the provision of well-designed and easily maintained sports installations (indoor and outdoor installations and swimming pools), and sports activities carried out under unfavourable conditions may cause harm and injury;

- A. Recommends governments of member states to implement as fully as possible the principles concerning the hygiene of sports installations given in Appendix A to the present resolution and to take into account the possible sources of dangers listed in Appendix B;
- B. Invites the governments of member states to inform the Secretary General of the Council of Europe every five years of the action taken by them in respect of the present resolution.

Appendix A Hygiene of sports installations

A. General requirements

1. Construction plans should be drawn up in agreement with designers, engineers, architects, doctors and sports authorities (medical and local)

Construction plans should be based on present and future needs in various sports activities including the long-term operational requirements of the installation, taking into account population and socio-economic trends.

- Location

Gymnasias, sports fields and swimming pools should be easily accessible for users of all ages, irrespective of their state of health, e.g. the disabled or the elderly, and available for all seasons and be situated in areas conducive to health improvement.

- Building material and design

Material should be harmless to the users, sound, easy to clean, non-inflammable and durable.

Minimum requirements of artistic design should be met to increase the well-being of the users, spectators and staff members.

- Equipment, furniture and furnishings

Equipment should not be dangerous, and be easy to maintain and kept in a constant state of good repair. Furniture and furnishings should be capable of withstanding hard wear and tear.

Special fittings for different sports, such as fire alarm bells, life-saving equipment etc, should be carefully considered and be easily accessible and of maximum efficiency.

2. Sanitation and heating

i. The health authorities responsible for the area should ensure that a plentiful supply of water is available for both drinking and washing purposes. Drinking water should be readily available in sufficient quantity cooler than the surrounding temperature and easily accessible.

ii. Proper drainage systems should be laid down to secure proper sewage disposal.

iii. Heating of water should be effectively and safely installed for washing purposes. Heating of the building and rooms should be kept under constant supervision.

3. Maintenance, repair and cleanliness

The health authorities and other bodies concerned should ensure that all building materials, equipment and apparatus are easily disinfected, cleaned and maintained in perfect working conditions.

There should be no overcrowding in any part of the building. Storage and changing rooms should be kept properly aired and used according to the purposes for which they were initially intended. Any change in their use should not cause any interference with other sections of the installation.

4. Medical facilities

Every sports gymnasium, sports field and swimming pool should have appropriate medical facilities for emergencies.

5. Personnel

Responsibilities should be clearly defined. Administrative, technical and auxiliary staff should be well trained to carry out their duties efficiently. All personnel engaged in training and instruction in sports activities should have the necessary physique, intelligence and psychological knowledge to deal with people undertaking sports activities.

6. Fire fighting

Fire fighting equipment should be provided and placed in easily accessible positions.

7. Health control

Health authorities should exercise the necessary health control of all three types of sports installations, e.g. indoor installations, outdoor installations and swimming pools.

B. Special requirements

In addition to the general requirements stated above, the following principles should be taken into account with particular reference to all three types of sports installations.

I. INDOOR INSTALLATIONS

These should aim at promoting the health and well-being of all groups and individuals wishing to undertake sporting activities.

1. Location, design, material and use

The needs of special groups, such as the very young, adolescents, elderly people, the disabled, those who are exposed to the dangers of harmful effects of environment (i.e. industry) and the needs of the highly trained athlete should be given due consideration in selecting the site and building indoor installations by adapting these as far as possible to one or to several of the groups.

Long-term requirements concerning use (wear and tear), upkeep and maintenance should be given due consideration in building indoor installations, taking into account future needs of various groups and individuals.

i. Floors

Construction of floors should be undertaken according to expert knowledge. In regard to floor construction and floor covering, special attention should be given to various types of floors which should be designed to meet the needs of the different age groups for the various types of sports activities that they practice. The floor should not be too cold or with too hard a surface, too wet or too damp. It should be easy to clean, quickly repairable and usable for bare feet.

Certain types of synthetic material should be avoided, especially those which do not provide sufficient protection, in particular to children of all ages, against friction, rebounds, slipping (bumps and injuries). The use of proper footwear should also be stressed and controlled.

ii. Selective use of facilities

Provision should be made for multipurpose halls to meet the needs of special groups of activities, taking into account all possible risk factors.

2. Safety

Each country's safety regulations should be strictly applied in respect of all sports activities.

3. First-aid, life-saving, medical care

- i. There should be first-aid boxes located in strategic places in indoor installations. These should be checked and refilled periodically. The keys for them should be kept by the supervisory staff on duty (including teachers).

Every indoor sports hall should be provided with at least one first-aid room, easily reached from activity areas. The way to the first-aid room should be clearly marked and not obstructed. In the first-aid room, there should be a telephone with the list of doctors and special hospitals and ambulance services for immediate use.

- ii. In major sports events there should be a physician in attendance. Furthermore, a physician should be appointed to supervise and inspect periodically the hygienic and safety measures and there should always be a doctor on call in case of accidents.

- iii. Rooms for medical examinations and other medical purposes should be provided.

- iv. Rest rooms for athletes should also be provided.

- v. Sports supervisors and attendants in indoor installations should be instructed in basic first-aid.

- vi. Emergency exits in sufficient number and capacity should be clearly indicated and kept in workable condition.

4. Changing, cleaning, shelter

- i. An adequate number of changing rooms should be provided.

- ii. The direction of participants' and spectators' flow (from the entrance to changing and cleaning places to sports halls or vice-versa) should be clearly indicated and separated from each other.

5. Air supply, heating, air conditioning and lighting

Maximum use should be made of daylight. Air supply, heating, air conditioning and lighting for the different sports installations should be installed in accordance with the specifications existing in the different countries and be compatible with the cubic capacity of the hall, with the number of participants and/or with the number of spectators. Air conditioning should satisfy minimal requirements.

Smoking should be prohibited.

6. Noise control

Acoustic requirements and effects of different sporting activities should be taken into consideration in the planning and construction of sports installations and in timing the different sporting events.

7. Rest rooms, recreation and refreshments

- i. There should be sufficient provision of these for the general public as well as for participants in sports activities, taking into account group activities in competitive sports events.
- ii. Wherever necessary, there should be suitable rooms for special purposes, such as physiotherapy, sauna etc.
- iii. Separate rest rooms should be provided for use by staff only.

8. Facilities for disabled persons

For disabled persons there should be slopes for wheelchairs, handrails, facilities for privacy in changing, cleaning and toilet facilities.

9. Accommodation for staff members

Proper accommodation should be provided for maintenance and supervisory staff.

II. OUTDOOR INSTALLATIONS

1. Location, size and lay-out of the grounds

- i. The site should be selected, taking into account the present and anticipated needs in various sports activities.
- ii. The size of the grounds should meet the required standards for each sport, leaving enough space for safety between players and spectators.
- iii. For the safety of the players and the spectators, space between pitches should be fixed with a minimum distance separating the outside limits of the pitches at the edge of the stadia.
- iv. Seats should be provided for spectators.

2. Arrangements of grounds and material

In comprehensive sports complexes attention should be given to:

- laying down specific rules for use of sports grounds;
- arranging the equipment with a view to reducing the causes of accidents;
- providing the athletes with sufficient training and warming up areas;
- providing proper and adequate training for children of school age by classes in physical training;

- new methods of treating the soil so that maintenance is improved and muscle and joint damage is prevented;
- the use of resilient and very thick material on jump-landing areas and in the construction of their borders;
- providing a reception area for those taking part in sport, including adequate and hygienic cloakrooms and rest rooms (see paragraph 7 under *Indoor installations*).

3. Use and maintenance of the grounds and equipment

- i. Those engaging in sports activities should be informed of the indispensable safety precautions regarding the use of the grounds and equipment.
- ii. Maintenance of the grounds and equipment should be undertaken periodically, the sockets and fittings being tested and the grounds inspected.
- iii. All dangerous and defective equipment should be replaced immediately.
- iv. Education in the hygiene and safety of sports installations should be a part of the programme of the training courses.

4. First-aid, life-saving, medical care

In addition to the provisions laid down under paragraph 3 above regarding indoor installations, the first-aid centre should open on to the grounds and have an emergency exit providing isolation, quick first-aid and urgent removal.

There should be a proper ambulance access point.

It would be desirable that athletes be vaccinated against tetanus.

III. SWIMMING POOLS

1. Planning and layout

- i. Planning should take into account local preferences regarding recreational and performance needs.
- ii. Spectators and participants should be separated.
- iii. Pools should be divided into sections for swimming, diving and for beginners.
- iv. Large competitive pools should have a gymnasium.
- v. Facilities should include:
 - quick drying rooms;
 - warm rest benches;
 - foot and body showers;
 - clothes storage.

vi. Special emphasis should be laid on hygienic measures such as:

- temperature of water and building;
- ventilation;
- methods of cleaning and disinfecting

and technical advice on these matters should be sought from engineering services.

2. Use

- i. Special attention should be given to the methods of cleansing pools prior to their use with particular reference to the prevention of the spreading of skin, eye, ear and other infections.
- ii. Excessive window glazing, which creates problems for those responsible for the safety and welfare of bathers, should be prevented because of its blinding effects.

3. Material

The floor should be of a good gripping material with a quick-drying surface. It should be kept hygienic and safe.

4. First-aid, life-saving, medical care

- i. Adequate first-aid and essential life-saving should be undertaken by trained personnel. Life savers should be present at all times when the pools are in use.
- ii. Adequate life-saving and resuscitation equipment should be readily available and kept in good working order.
- iii. Telephone numbers of the nearest doctor and hospital should be listed in a prominent place in the first-aid room.
- iv. Directional signs should be placed in prominent positions indicating the way to:
 - the first-aid room;
 - toilets;
 - canteen.

5. Special groups of users

Special arrangements should be made for the disabled and should include:

- a. entrance for wheelchairs to pools, changing rooms, toilets, cleansing areas and to water for drinking and washing purposes;
- b. equipment and aids to pools such as handrails etc.

6. Staff.

Lockers and sitting-rooms should be provided for staff.

Appendix B

Examples of possible sources of danger with respect to hygiene and safety for athletes and spectators at sports installations.

- I. DANGERS ARISING FROM AN INSUFFICIENT PREPARATION OF DESIGN AND BUILDING
 1. Inadequate briefing of architects and others responsible for the planning and building in modern design and material.
 2. Insufficient or lack of medical consultation for the preparation of hygiene and safety devices and measures.
 3. Failure to consult expert athletes on the planning of sports installations.
 4. Failure to plan adequately for long-term upkeep, maintenance and repair.
- II. DANGERS ARISING OUT OF STRUCTURAL FAULTS
 1. Mistakes in the allotment of rooms for activities:
 - a. location of first-aid room not clearly indicated, not easily accessible, not easily connected with ambulance or parking areas;
 - b. lack of provision of space for all age groups and not only for the competitive sportsmen;
 - c. lack of sufficient boundary space especially in outdoor installations;
 - d. insufficient segregation of activities and spectator areas;
 - e. lack of rest and recreational facilities.
 2. Lack of emergency exits.
 3. Disturbances and interference due to noise.
 4. Disturbances due to overglazing of windows, insufficient or other illumination (stairs) or blinding effect.
- III. MISSING OR FAULTY TECHNICAL INSTALLATION AND EQUIPMENT
 1. Slippery floors.
 2. Use of floor materials unsuited for the sports activity or age group.
 3. Hanging wires.
 4. Insufficient air supply, air turnover, over-heating or insufficient heating, draughts.
 5. Fatal accidents due to failure or absence of life-saving equipment (or adequately trained personnel).
 6. Insecure or wrongly-placed barriers.
 7. Lack of special provisions for the disabled:
 - a. proper entrances and doors;

- b. lifts and slopes;
- c. proper handrails;
- d. special provisions in toilets, changing and washing facilities.

- 8. Insecure temporary stands for spectators.
- 9. Risk of falling from heights due to insufficient guards.
- 10. Accidents caused by falling objects.

IV. DANGER CAUSED THROUGH LACK OF SANITARY FACILITIES

- 1. Failure to secure sufficient and appropriate sanitary equipment, including toilets, washbasins and showers. Lack of towels (one-way towels or warm air electrical equipment) for hand-drying and lack of toilet paper.
- 2. Bad odours due to insufficient cleaning, (for example inaccessible corners or insufficiently ventilated lockers and locker rooms).
- 3. Infections caused by coli or other bacterial or virus sources due to insufficient or faulty changing of water in swimming pools.

V. SPECIAL DANGER POINTS IN SWIMMING POOLS (NOT COVERED ELSEWHERE)

- 1. No segregation of swimming and diving pools.
- 2. Lack of adequate pre-cleansing methods (e.g. to prevent infections).
- 3. Insufficient attention to the daily control of the acceptable chlorine content of the water.
- 4. Lack of playpens for small children who are likely to wander about.
- 5. Lack of life-saving equipment being placed in appropriate places where immediate use can be made of it at any time.

VI. DANGERS ARISING FROM INSUFFICIENT CONTROL AND MAINTENANCE

- 1. Lack of maintenance staff.
- 2. Accidents due to deteriorated grounds (especially in outdoor installations).
- 3. Burns due to acid cleansing materials.
- 4. Slipping on wet or slippery floors, due to faulty or indiscriminate use of polish or cleansing methods (detergents).
- 5. Injuries from wood (splinters) or broken glass (old bottles).
- 6. Danger of infection due to insufficient dirt or water removal.
- 7. Inadequate first-aid due to lack of knowledge by teachers, coaches, supervisory and maintenance staff.

8. Inadequate first-aid due to insufficiently equipped first-aid box or first-aid rooms.
9. Using rooms for purposes for which they are not intended, e.g. first-aid room for storage etc.
10. Lack of sufficient ground control (control of spectators).

VII. DANGERS DUE TO RECKLESSNESS OR NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF ATHLETES

1. Insufficient knowledge or disregard of rules and safety regulations of the specific kind of sport.
2. General negligence in hygiene and disregard of physiological or mechanical laws.
3. Accidents due to the ignorance or disregard of existing diseases or weaknesses.
4. Spread of infection caused by unknown or a disregard of existing infectious conditions.
5. Accidents due to fatigue or exhaustion.
6. Accidents due to overstrain, over-training and psychological stress.
7. Handling unknown or dangerous equipment.
8. Increased personal danger due to activating existing predispositions (e.g. rheumatism, allergies).
9. Ignorance or disregard on the part of trainers and coaches of the minimum requirements of hygiene and safety.

Resolution (73) 27 on the Establishment of Sports Medicine Centres

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 26 October 1973)

The Committee of Ministers,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its Members and that this aim may be pursued, *inter alia*, by the adoption of common regulations in the social field and particularly in the public health field;

Noting that the World Health Organisation defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and aims at the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health;

Considering that sports activities are beneficial not only for the development of personality but also for the attainment of good health as defined above, the improvement of physical qualities, greater personal fulfilment, a better and more wholesome use of leisure and the improvement of the quality of life;

Considering also that sports and physical activities must not be the exclusive preserve of certain age groups and special categories of persons such as selected athletes, and that they should be available not only as physical education as part of every school curriculum but also, and particularly, to the general public in the framework of the "Sport for All" concept;

Considering also that, if they are to be fully beneficial, these activities require medical supervision and well-equipped sports installations, since sporting activities carried out in poor conditions may have harmful consequences;

Recognising the need to provide medical supervision for individuals and the general public, in order to ensure maximum benefit for the health of all persons engaging or wishing to engage in competitive or recreational sports

- I. Recommends that the governments of member states:
 - A. encourage practice, teaching and research in the field of sports medicine;
 - B. encourage or propose measures in the fields of physical, health and safety education to advertise sports and other suitable physical activities for their beneficial effects on health, and in educational measures take account of the advisability of undergoing a medical examination before engaging in such activities, especially in the case of "Sport for All" movements and veteran athletes who wish to resume competitive sport after a period of inactivity;
 - C. encourage the inclusion in the curricula of physical education and sports training centres of instruction in sports medicine, especially with regard to developmental and exercise physiology and first-aid treatment for sports injuries;
 - D. encourage the establishment of sports medicine centres where the need exists, and the resources are available, according to the individual conditions in member states, taking into account the definitions given in Appendix A and the principles set out in Appendix B and Appendix C;
 - E. make use, in establishing such centres, of the existing means for the exchange of personnel and information between the member states of the Council of Europe;
- II. Invites the governments of member states to inform the Secretary General of the Council of Europe every five years of the action taken by them in respect of this resolution.

Appendix A Definitions

The definitions below were drawn up for the purposes of this resolution.

1. Sports medicine

Application of the art and science of medicine from a preventive and therapeutic point of view to the practice of sports and physical activities in order to utilise the opportunities afforded by sport for maintaining or improving health and to avoid possible dangers.

2. Sports medicine centre

A unit (not necessarily geographical but rather functional) to provide medical supervision in all branches of sport.

3. Aims and objectives of sports medicine centres

The best possible health of all persons taking part in sports or physical activities, making the best possible use of sport and promoting the adoption of healthy attitudes which afford effective prevention of the diseases of modern civilisation.

Appendix B *Functions of sports medicine centres*

Sports medicine centres should be staffed and equipped in order to discharge:

1. Preventive medical functions:

- a. in assessing the state of health of the individual in order to establish his capacity and be directed to suitable activities (sports for the more gifted, courses of appropriate instruction or treatment for the others);
- b. in medical supervision and training of people engaged in sports or other physical activities, particularly children and those taking part in high-level competitive sport, to enable them to attain the desired performance without endangering their health;
- c. in medical use of physical activities to gain, conserve and improve health at the level of "Sport for All" and to guard against possible hazards;
- d. in participating in the planning and control of hygiene and safety precautions for all types of sports installations, these functions being performed in conjunction with other experts and responsible authorities.

2. Therapeutic functions:

- a. by employing techniques in the field of traumatology and internal and physical medicine for the treatment and functional rehabilitation of athletes to enable them to resume training as soon as appropriate;
- b. by contributing to the adjustment and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped.

3. Instruction and health education functions:

- a. through the training of sports doctors;
- b. through the information of doctors in general;
- c. through contributions to the training and information of sports instructors and coaches;
- d. through the health education of the public by:
 - i. lectures arranged for particular age groups or categories of persons explaining how to derive full benefit from the exercise of a sport and how to avoid the risks of specific kinds of sports;
 - ii. advice and guidance to teachers, coaches etc in matters of health education pertaining to the various kinds of sports and related problems such as nutrition, medication, use of leisure time etc;

- iii. close collaboration with bodies responsible for health education to advertise sport as a means of acquiring, conserving and improving physical and mental health and improving the quality of life in general.
4. Basic and applied sports medicine research:
- particularly directed to studying the effects of sports and other physical activities on the health and well-being of different age and population groups and to studying the most suitable means of practising and supervising sports and physical activities in order to obtain the best results. Special emphasis should be laid on the standardisation of tests and measurements, and on the collection and processing of data at national and international level.

Appendix C *Organisation and equipment of sports medicine centres*

In regard to this resolution and those adopted previously, Resolution (70) 7 on the Medical Aspects of Sport, and Resolution (72) 30 on Hygiene of Sports Installations, sports medicine services should be made available to individuals and associations by the medical profession, the public health and school health services, and by sports medicine centres.

There should be at least one (national) sports medicine centre in every member state.

In organising national and/or regional sports medicine centres, consideration should be given to attaching new institutions to colleges and universities where there will be access to laboratories, specialists and hospital facilities.

Likewise, in using and regrouping existing resources, functional units working as sports medicine centres could be envisaged.

A. National sports medicine centres

A.I. The functions of national sports medicine centres could be seen as:

- the provision of medical services in the broadest sense for the purposes of sport;
- teaching;
- research.

A.II. Suggested requirements for a national sports medicine centre:

1. Accommodation: waiting rooms, reception, secretariat with the necessary equipment and facilities, changing rooms and examination rooms.

These premises should be designed in such a way that several doctors can work together easily as a team.

2. Medical services

The premises should be designed for rational operation to provide for:

- a. diagnosis and assessment of aptitude for physical performance;
- b. treatment of disorders and injuries caused by sports;
- c. rehabilitation.

a. Diagnosis

- i. Heart, lung, circulatory and pulmonary functions laboratory: spiro-ergometer with small testing station for continuous recording of pulse, blood pressure and electrocardiograph readings under strain. Single, triple and sextuple direct tracers should be available to record these figures, so that further heart and circulation factors, such as heartbeat, arterial pulse etc., may be recorded simultaneously. Telemetric equipment, especially for training control.
- ii. Radiographic and radiosopic laboratory: suitable equipment for general and special X-ray examinations, for example determination of heart volume, tele-radiography, large X-ray kymograph, for example, for observation of circulation. Radiographic and radiosopic equipment for at least minor casualties, for example, portable X-ray apparatus with universal stand, mainly for first-aid purposes.
- iii. Clinical and biochemical laboratory: equipped to conduct not only routine urine and blood tests but also modern enzyme testing, also including electrophoresis and gas chromatography apparatus (doping tests).
- iv. Anthropometric, dynamometric, audiometric and optometric equipment.

b. Treatment

- Equipment and facilities for first-aid and traumatological treatment of sports injuries, to be provided in a special department.
- Mobile and portable emergency instrumentation and apparatus.
- Transportation facilities.
- Equipment for the treatment of various other minor disorders.
- Equipment and facilities for physio-, kinesi-, electro- and hydrotherapy.

c. Rehabilitation

Equipment such as:

- bicycle ergometer for exercise therapy;
- rowing apparatus with sliding seat;
- wall pulleys adjustable for height and tension;
- several sets of mobile exercise apparatus with variable pushing and pulling tension;
- special sport gyroscope, special rollers for foot exercises, and miscellaneous apparatus for gymnastics and play therapy such as hoops, balls, staffs, rings etc.

3. Teaching

Proper training facilities with modern equipment and teaching aids, including well-equipped classrooms and lecture rooms:

- suitable wall charts, skeletons, anatomical models;
- slides and educational films;

- dressings;
- dummies, automatic recording etc., for demonstrating and practising various types of medical procedures, cardiac massage and artificial respiration.

Instruction should be directed primarily to the training of sports doctors, medical students, paramedical personnel, coaches and physical training and sports teachers. A national sports medicine centre could play a key part in the biomedical side of physical education and further training courses. This could be coupled with sports medicine training for medical students during their studies (lectures or practical work on sports medicine and the physiology of sporting performance), refresher training for sports doctors, as well as appropriate lectures on the training of coaches.

4. Research

- a. Equipment should be geared to the specific branch of research (for instance, research in biomechanics calls for special apparatus for measuring forces, pressures, acceleration and velocity, partly with telemetric and cinematographic equipment).
- b. Documentation, information and statistics for sports medicine. Documentation section with sports literature, magazine collections, collections of offprints and possibly a file on sports facilities; access to electronic data processing devices.
- c. Translation service.
- d. Sports medicine library.
- e. Technical services with the following equipment:
 - universal reproduction equipment in conjunction with a miniature (35 mm) camera;
 - microfilming equipment;
 - microfilm reader, equipped with projection facilities for a large group of readers, and for the reproduction of readable large-size prints;
 - universal enlarger;
 - photocopying equipment;
 - paper and film cutting devices;
 - equipment for binding notebooks, periodicals and books.
- f. Workshop.

B. Other sports medicine centres

Other sports medicine centres may be established on the basis of regional or local demands as regional and/or local sports medicine centres.

B.I. The functions of those centres may be seen on three operational levels:

1. the original function of preventive sports medicine (that is, to establish that the practice of competitive sports is not contra-indicated) and medical supervision of training;
2. therapeutic and emergency measures;
3. health education functions.

All these functions (1 to 3) are listed in Appendix B.

At all events, minimum equipment should always be provided for the purpose of medical aptitude tests.

It should be stressed that the value of check-ups for those who undergo them lies in the information and safeguards they thereby acquire, including a better knowledge of themselves. The relationship between physical condition and training is of direct concern to the athlete, and opens up a dialogue with the athlete and trainer which goes beyond the preventive stage into the realm of health education.

If local and regional sports medicine centres are established, the local centres should concentrate their efforts mainly on:

- a. preventive medicine in all its aspects (covered under 1a. and b. in Appendix B);
- b. diagnosis of the commonest disorders;
- c. possibility of consulting specialists and laboratories;
- d. co-operation of sports physicians, physicians in general practice, coaches, physical education instructors and teachers, for the mutual exchange of information on basic health education.

The regional centres should concern themselves in addition with:

- a. basic therapy and rehabilitation methods;
- b. training and information for doctors, teachers, trainers, coaches and the general public;
- c. (where possible) research activities.

Regional sports medicine centres might either:

- comprise all the services and specialised equipment needed or,
- be more rudimentary in structure but have links with laboratories or specialised hospital departments, so that all types of sports medicine, preventive sports medicine, training supervision and treatment could be carried out in these centres.

B.II Suggested requirements for sports medicine centres other than national centres.

In addition to the usual offices, waiting room, changing room, WC and examination room, there should be a first-aid and resuscitation room.

In premises for routine sports medicine and special check-ups, an X-ray room is indispensable, and a small laboratory an asset.

1. Equipment for diagnosis and assessment of aptitude for physical exertion:

- a. equipment for routine biological checks;
- b. radiographic and radioscopy apparatus;
- c. electrocardiograph (whether or not transistorised) single, triple or sextuple tracing and phonocardiography;
- d. telemeter;
- e. spiroergometer suited to the size and requirements of the institute and, if possible, equipment for blood gas analysis;
- f. clinical laboratory for urine and blood tests and, if possible, also for enzyme analyses;
- g. audiometric and optometric equipment.

2. Treatment facilities and equipment

One or two medium-sized rooms with changing cabins should be enough for treatment purposes:

- a. equipment for first-aid and resuscitation;
- b. sets of instruments for traumatology;
- c. portable sets of surgical instruments;
- d. well-equipped first-aid outfits for emergencies.

Provision should also be made for extremely rapid transport facilities.

Likewise, there should be a library with a selection of reference works appropriate to the requirements and special purposes of the centre.

Resolution (76) 41 on the Principles for a Policy of Sport For All

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 24 September 1976)

The Committee of Ministers,

Recognising that the aim of the Council of Europe is the achievement of greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and of facilitating their economic and social progress, in particular by pursuing common objectives designed to protect and promote European culture;

Recalling Recommendation 588 (1970) of the Consultative Assembly on the Development of Sport for All and the creation of co-ordinating structures, and Recommendation 682 (1972) on a European Sport for All Charter;

Aware of the diverse contributions which sport can make to personal and social development through creative activities and recreational pursuits and of man's need for physical exercise for both his physical and his mental well-being;

Acknowledging the universal appeal of sport and its particular value in a rapidly changing world which is characterised on the one hand by increasing leisure and on the other by urbanisation and technological development that tend to isolate man from his natural environment;

Emphasising that the concept of sport for all, first formulated by the Council of Europe in 1966 to promote cultural development, relates to policies which seek to extend the benefits of sport to as many people as possible;

Stressing the comprehensive nature of this concept which embraces sport in many different forms, from recreational physical activity to high level competition;

Realising that sport for all raises problems which cannot be satisfactorily solved within a purely national framework;

Maintaining in this context that the formulation of common principles would enable national policies to be progressively harmonised;

Welcoming the work already done by the Council for Cultural Co-operation and various other international bodies in establishing common principles;

Recalling the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport held in Brussels (1975);

Considering that a text defining these principles, as retained by that Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport under the title of the "European Sport for All Charter", might provide a common basis for the actions of governments and other authorities concerned,

Recommends to member governments:

1. to base their national policies as far as possible on the principles contained in the "European Sport for All Charter" appended to this resolution;
2. to distribute the "Charter" as widely as possible among interested persons and bodies within their territory.

Appendix
Principles for a policy of sport for all

(Defined by the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport in Brussels (1975) under the title "European Sport for All Charter")

Article 1

Every individual shall have the right to participate in sport.

Article 2

Sport shall be encouraged as an important factor in human development and appropriate support shall be made available out of public funds.

Article 3

Sport, being an aspect of socio-cultural development, shall be related at local, regional and national levels to other areas of policy-making and planning such as education, health, social service, town and country planning, conservation, the arts and leisure services.

Article 4

Each government shall foster permanent and effective co-operation between public authorities and voluntary organisations and shall encourage the establishment of national machinery for the development and co-ordination of sport for all.

Article 5

Methods shall be sought to safeguard sport and sportsmen from exploitation for political, commercial or financial gain, and from practices that are abusive and debasing, including the unfair use of drugs.

Article 6

Since the scale of participation in sport is dependent, among other things, on the extent, the variety and the accessibility of facilities, the overall planning of facilities shall be accepted as a matter for public authorities, shall take account of local, regional and national requirements, and shall incorporate measures designed to ensure full use of both new and existing facilities.

Article 7

Measures, including legislation where appropriate, shall be introduced to ensure access to open country and water for the purpose of recreation.

Article 8

In any programme of sports development, the need for qualified personnel at all levels of administrative and technical management, leadership and coaching shall be recognised.

Resolution (78) 75 on the Setting Up of the Council of Europe Sports Fund *(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 15 December 1978)*

The Committee of Ministers,

Having regard to Resolution (76) 3 on committee structures, terms of reference and working methods;

Having regard to the specific terms of reference of the Steering Committee for the Development of Sport;

Considering that a Council of Europe Sports Fund should be set up,
Resolves:

1. to set up a Council of Europe Sports Fund for an indefinite period as from 1 January 1978;
2. to adopt the statute of this Fund which is appended to the present resolution and which constitutes a delegation of powers as defined in the said statute.

Appendix *Statute of the Sports Fund*

Article I

Setting up of the Fund

1. There is hereby established a Council of Europe Sports Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Sports Fund).

2. The Sports Fund shall be a distinct administrative entity within the Council of Europe and shall be governed by the provisions of this statute.

Article II

Purpose

1. The purpose of the Sports Fund is to promote and finance activities in the sports sector in accordance with the Statute of the Council of Europe.
2. This purpose shall be pursued within the framework of a programme of multilateral co-operation in sport drawn up under the terms of the European Cultural Convention signed in Paris on 19 December 1954 and of the medium-term plans instituted by Resolution (74) 33 of the Committee of Ministers.
3. To this end the Fund may *inter alia*:
 - a. support and facilitate the establishment of European institutions working in the sports sector;
 - b. support individual or collective activities of European interest in the same sector in so far as such activities extend beyond the national framework;
 - c. introduce, when financial resources permit, a policy of mutual aid in the sports sector on behalf of any member countries which desire it.

Article III

Co-operation with other foundations

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe may, by decision of the Committee of Ministers or on the proposal of the Committee for the Development of Sport and, in that case, with the approval of the Committee of Ministers, enter into arrangements with funds or foundations concerned with European sports activities with a view to ensuring the co-ordination of their tasks.

Article IV

Resources

1. The resources of the Sports Fund shall be as follows:
 - a.
 - i. a minimum annual contribution by members of the Council of Europe whose amount shall be fixed by the Committee of Ministers and shared between them according to the scale for contributions to the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe. This contribution shall take the form of a grant entered in the Council's budget;
 - ii. a minimum contribution by states not members of the Council of Europe or non-member states acceding to the European Cultural Convention fixed, *mutatis mutandis*, according to the scale for contributions to the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe;

- b. voluntary contributions from members of the Council of Europe or non-member states acceding to the European Cultural Convention;
 - c. any other contribution, donation or legacy subject to the provisions of Article V, paragraph 5, of this Statute.
2. Members of the Council of Europe and non-member states acceding to the European Cultural Convention shall, in so far as their laws permit, accord to the subsidies granted by the Sports Fund and to any donations or legacies that it may receive, the fiscal privileges and exemptions which apply in their respective countries to sports, charitable or other activities of a non-profit-making character.

Article V *Administration*

1. The Sports Fund shall be administered by the Committee for the Development of Sport, constituted and exercising its functions in accordance with the terms of reference given it by the Committee of Ministers.
2. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall take part as of right in meetings of the Committee for the Development of Sport, on which he shall sit in an advisory capacity as administrator of the Fund. He may appoint a representative. He shall carry out the decisions taken in regard to the Fund's management within the limit of the administrative resources made available by the Committee of Ministers and in accordance with the regulations of the Organisation.
3. The Committee for the Development of Sport, taking into account Article II, paragraph 3, of this Statute, shall adopt an annual programme which shall be financed by the Sports Fund. It shall allocate the corresponding resources as prescribed in Article VI, paragraph 3, of this Statute.
4. The Committee for the Development of Sport shall be responsible for the execution of the programme financed by the Fund.
5. The Committee for the Development of Sport may accept any contribution, donation or legacy, such as referred to in Article IV, paragraph 1 c., of this Statute, up to the amount of 50,000FF¹. Contributions, donations or legacies of greater amounts may be accepted only subject to the approval of the Committee of Ministers.
6. The functions exercised by the members of the Committee for the Development of Sport shall not be remunerated. Members shall receive travelling and subsistence allowances at the rates in force for Council of Europe committees of experts. These shall be charged to the Council of Europe budget.
7. Any member of the Council of Europe or the Secretary General may refer to the Committee of Ministers a decision of the Committee for the Development of Sport considered to be incompatible with the aims of the Council of Europe as defined in Chapter I of its Statute. In such cases, the decision shall be suspended until the Committee of Ministers has reached a decision thereon.

¹ by decision of the Committee of Ministers in 1994, this amount was increased to 500,000 FF.

Article VI
Finance

1. The assets and properties of the Sports Fund shall be acquired and owned in the name of the Council of Europe and shall accordingly enjoy the privileges and immunities conferred upon the assets of the Council by agreements in force.
2. The assets of the Sports Fund may not be merged in the other assets of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General shall be responsible for keeping the special accounts of the Fund, which shall be maintained in accordance with the financial regulations adopted by the Committee for the Development of Sport.
3.
 - a. The programme to be financed by the Sports Fund shall be accompanied by estimates of the expenditure which it will entail. If certain items of expenditure are to be spread over several years, the estimates shall mention the relevant expenditure for each year.
 - b. In no case may the estimated expenditure in any given year exceed the total income anticipated for that year; to this end, there shall be annexed to the estimates a detailed statement of existing assets and resources anticipated in the course of that year; an indication shall also be given as to how expenditure envisaged for subsequent years shall be covered.
 - c. No commitment of any kind may be undertaken on behalf of the Sports Fund in excess of the sums inserted in the estimates of expenditure for the current year. If necessary, the Secretary General may nevertheless increase the estimates for specific activities by not more than 10% within a given year, provided that such increases are fully compensated by the reduction of expenditure for other activities. All such adjustments shall be submitted to the Committee for the Development of Sport for ratification.
4.
 - a. The Fund's accounts shall be checked annually by the Council of Europe auditors, who shall draw up their report and certify the accounts no later than six months after the financial year to which the accounts refer. So that the Secretary General may comment on the Board's report if he so desires, the Board shall supply him with a copy.
 - b. The accounts and auditors' report shall be transmitted by the Secretary General to the Committee for the Development of Sport. After approving the accounts, the Committee for the Development of Sport shall transmit them, together with the report and any comments it may wish to make, to the Committee of Ministers.
 - c. After examining the auditors' report and any observations which the Secretary General and the Committee for the Development of Sport may have made thereon, the Committee of Ministers may discharge the Secretary General of responsibility for the financial year concerned.
5. The working expenses of the Sports Fund shall be borne by the Council of Europe budget. Nevertheless, the question of total or partial reimbursement of these expenses by the Fund to the budget of the Council of Europe may be reviewed by the Committee of Ministers from time to time in the light of the Fund's resources.

Article VII
Revision of the Statute

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may at any time revise the present statute of the Sports Fund, either at the request of or in consultation with the Committee for the Development of Sport.

Resolution AP (84) 3 on a Coherent Policy for the Rehabilitation of Disabled People¹
(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 17 September 1984)

2.4 Leisure, sport, holidays

2.4.1 Integration measures

2.4.1.1 Social measures

2.4.1.1.1 Leisure time and holiday activities for disabled people should be integrated with ordinary leisure activities. Leisure activities for those with certain types of need could be organised in special clubs as a complement to ordinary leisure activities.

2.4.1.1.2 The participation of disabled people in all cultural, social, political and sports activities should be encouraged.

2.4.1.1.3 Sport should be recognised as one of the vital factors in the disabled person's rehabilitation, with particular respect to his integration into society.

2.4.1.1.4 Sports activities for disabled people should therefore be intensified and their further development encouraged by appropriate public relations methods, the training of staff, the planning of sports centres and the promotion of associations concerned with sports activities.

2.4.1.1.5 In accordance with the objective of rehabilitation, appropriate measures should be taken for practising sport in the company of the able-bodied.

2.4.1.1.6 Programmes for the training of leisure and holiday promoters should be adapted in order to allow disabled people to be trained for these careers.

2.4.1.2 Structural measures

2.4.1.2.1 Structural, technical and psychological obstacles which limit the enjoyment of leisure time, sport and holiday possibilities for disabled people should be removed; in particular, access to buildings, to means of transport and to leisure establishments should be facilitated.

2.4.1.2.2 Disabled people's dwellings should be adapted to their needs in order to give them the possibility of spending their leisure time in conditions which are as normal as possible and in privacy.

¹ This is an extract from the Resolution concerning sport. This Resolution develops the decisions taken in Resolution AP (76) 4 on the Possibilities of Leisure Activities and Holidays for the Disabled adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 16 November 1976.

- 2.4.1.2.3 Tourist establishments, sporting facilities and places of entertainment at holiday centres (cinemas, swimming pools, sports grounds, etc.), should be planned and equipped to render them accessible to disabled people.
- 2.4.1.2.4 Psychological barriers and other obstacles to communication between all people, whether disabled or not, should be overcome by means of material aids and through social programmes.
- 2.4.1.2.4.1 Material aids should include, amongst others, the technical means which enable disabled people :
- to take a full part in all leisure activities ;
 - to communicate with the surrounding world through information systems (telecommunications, computers, etc) suitable adapted to needs.
- 2.4.1.2.4.2 Social programmes, undertaken jointly by universities, private initiatives, organisations concerned with the rehabilitation of disabled people with particular kinds of need and public authorities, should also endeavour to:
- develop individual technical aids to compensate for the disability;
 - extend adaptations for accessibility to means of transport and communication
- 2.4.2 Information measures
- 2.4.2.1 The general public, disabled people themselves and their families, and those providing services for disabled people should be informed of the existence of:
- technical aids and means of communication facilitating participation of disabled people in leisure, sport and holiday activities for all;
 - leisure and sport facilities, vacation possibilities and holiday resorts specifically adapted for disabled people if needed.
- 2.4.2.2 An international exchange of information should be encouraged on new initiatives to make it easier for disabled people to organise their leisure time and their holidays.
- 2.4.2.3 Tourist and leisure guide books should include all possible information on the facilities available for disabled people in tourist establishments (hotels, restaurants, etc) on the accessibility of nearby leisure possibilities for them (swimming pools, cinemas, theatres, etc) and on sport facilities. They should indicate by symbols the accessibility to and in hotels, restaurants and other tourist and cultural establishments. The key to the symbols should be given in several languages.
- 2.4.2.4 Tourist guide books for special categories of disabled persons could be envisaged whenever necessary preferably as a complement to normal guide books. Ordinary guide books could contain special information for particular kinds of disability.
- 2.4.2.5 National and/or regional information centres should provide disabled people and tourist offices and agencies with information on holiday, leisure and sports possibilities for disabled people at home and abroad.

2.4.2.6 Financial assistance should be envisaged to encourage initiatives to develop and improve tourist, leisure and sport information for disabled people.

2.4.3 Other measures

2.4.3.1 School curricula and physical rehabilitation programmes for disabled children should enable them to become aware of life in society as early as possible in order to motivate them for leisure activities as soon as possible and, if necessary, to adapt their choices to their skills and capacities.

2.4.3.2 Programmes for disabled adults should encourage them to undertake creative and leisure activities, even outside the institution, in order to enable successful social integration.

2.4.3.3 Scientific and technical studies should be carried out to examine more thoroughly specific problems concerning leisure time and holiday facilities for disabled people and, among others, the adaptability of leisure materials to their disability.

2.4.3.4 Specific sporting activities during the rehabilitation process should be planned, introduced or developed, particularly:

- when the nature of the impairment or disability calls for changes in the rules of certain sports, in the conditions under which they are practised or the equipment used;
- when for psychological reasons, the disabled person has serious difficulty in practising sport with able-bodied people or feels the need for a reassuring environment created by and for disabled people.

2.4.3.5 The practice of sport during the rehabilitation process should be carried out under appropriate medical supervision.

2.4.3.6 The training of staff specialised in leisure, sport activities and holidays for disabled persons should be envisaged.

3.8.3 Leisure, sport, holidays

3.8.3.1 The general public, disabled people themselves and their families and institutions for disabled people should be informed of the existence of:

- technical aids and means of communication facilitating participation by disabled people in leisure, sports and holiday activities for all;
- leisure and sports facilities, vacation possibilities and holiday resorts specifically for disabled people.

3.8.3.2 An international exchange of information should be encouraged on new initiatives to make it easier for disabled people to organise their leisure time and their holidays.

3.8.3.3 Tourist and leisure guide books should include all possible information on the facilities available for disabled people in tourist establishments (hotels, restaurants,

etc) on the accessibility of nearby recreation possibilities for them (swimming pools, cinemas, theatres, etc) and on sports facilities. They should indicate by symbols accessibility for disabled people at hotels, restaurants and other tourist and cultural establishments. The key to the symbols should be given in several languages.

- 3.8.3.4 Tourist guide books for disabled people with particular needs could be envisaged whenever necessary, preferably as a supplement to normal guide books. Ordinary guide books could contain special information for groups with particular needs.
- 3.8.3.5 National and/or regional information centres should provide disabled people and tourist offices and agencies with information about holiday, leisure and sports possibilities for disabled people at home and abroad.
- 3.8.3.6 Financial assistance should be envisaged to encourage schemes to develop and improve tourist, leisure and sports information for disabled people.

Recommendation No. R (79) 8 of the Committee of Ministers to Member states concerning Doping in Sport

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 April 1979)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15*b* of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Affirming that its Resolution (67) 12 on "Doping of athletes" remains a valid condemnation of the harm caused by the use of doping agents to the ethical and moral values of sport and to human dignity;

Recalling its Resolution (76) 41 on the "Principles for a policy of sport for all" (the "European Sport for All Charter") and in particular Article 5, which states that "methods should be sought to safeguard sport and sportsmen from exploitation for political, commercial or financial gain and from practices that are abusive and debasing, including the unfair use of drugs";

Considering that many of the problems raised by the taking of illicit substances for the purpose of artificially improving sporting performances are still unresolved, and that in some respects this evil practice has become more widespread since the adoption of Resolution (67) 12;

Bearing in mind the resolution on doping and health adopted at the 2nd Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport at London in 1978, and that some member states have enacted national legislation forbidding the use of doping agents in sport;

Considering that the member states of the Council of Europe should take a lead in combating the problems of doping in sport, and that governments and the voluntary bodies of sport should work together to this end;

Recommends the governments of member states:

1. to give all the support in their power to the governing bodies of sport, athletes and all those associated with sport in their efforts to eradicate doping (as defined in Resolution (67) 12) in sport and to encourage them to take the steps necessary for the simplification and harmonisation of the various anti-doping regulations adopted by the sports federations;

2. to develop, in co-ordination with the governing bodies of sport, an educational campaign pointing out both to athletes and to coaches, directors and other people involved, the risks involved in using or advocating the use of doping agents, in particular that many such agents present serious long-term dangers to health; that their use does not always result in an improvement of performance; and that the way to success is not the use of doping agents but rather the development of each individual's personal qualities of character, physique and mind;
3. to set up systems for the control of the use of artificial stimulants in sport and to this end;
 - a. to encourage the development and testing, in laboratories, of effective methods for detecting the use of illicit substances in sport, and in particular those substances the use of which is forbidden either by the international governing bodies of sport or by national legislation in those countries where such legislation exists;
 - b. to increase their contribution to European co-operation in research into doping, and in particular into the detection and control of new substances capable of being used for the purpose of doping in sport;
 - c. to encourage as a priority the creation of suitable laboratories for the comprehensive testing and control of sportsmen, and in particular:
 - to ensure by whatever may be the most appropriate means in each country that sportsmen and federations can make effective and continuous use of such laboratories;
 - to encourage international co-operation, both bilaterally and within the Council of Europe, so that those member states without such laboratories may have reasonable access to laboratories in other states and to the experience, skills and techniques necessary for them to set up such laboratories at a later stage;
 - to encourage the harmonisation of technical procedures of high standard in these laboratories;
 - to take steps to ensure that such laboratories are manned by properly qualified and experienced staff and to make provision for the training of personnel from other member states in the training programmes;
4. to consider, where this has not already been done, the creation of a national anti-doping committee (which could consist of representatives from the sports federations, national confederations of sport, governmental administrations responsible for sport and for public health) in order to provide the necessary liaison between the parties involved in the efforts to eradicate the problems of doping in sport;
5. to consider in what ways they might most suitably support those athletes or federations who as a result of taking a stand against the use of illicit substances in sport suffer material consequences;
6. to report to the Secretary General, by 1 March 1980, on measures taken in implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation No. R (80) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on Sport and Television¹

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 24 January 1980)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Recalling its Resolution (76) 41 on the "Principles for a policy for sport for all";

Bearing in mind the responsibility of governments to encourage the provision of appropriate opportunities for the practice of sport at all levels of experience and for the benefit of all citizens;

Convinced that television constitutes an important medium for the attainment of these objectives and welcoming the fact that most television organisations already devote a significant proportion of their broadcasts to programmes dealing with various aspects of sport and recreation;

Bearing in mind the diverse ways in which sport is organised in the member states and that, in many of them, protection of the independence of sports organisations is guaranteed either by the constitution or by government policy;

Underlining the principle prevailing in the member states whereby broadcasting organisations are autonomous and independent of government as regards the content of programmes and their daily management,

Recommends the governments of member states to take the necessary steps in the light of their structures and traditions to encourage the national sport and television organisations to establish, where necessary, by creating suitable arrangements, consultation and co-operation between them in order to:

1. discuss matters of general principle and of any other questions affecting both parties, as well as ways and means whereby television could further stimulate the practice of sport;
2. promote the development of a range of television programmes designed to foster the practice of sport; investigate and experiment with new kinds of programme (including methods and times of presentation) with that objective; consider the role of entertainment in the televised broadcasting of sport; study ways in which both parties might work together in order to help overcome some of the problems connected with sport faced by both television and sports organisations (such as the popularisation of new or minority sports, the treatment of violent episodes associated with sporting events both on and off the field of play, undue commercial intrusion into amateur sport); and consider all other appropriate and cognate measures;
3. stimulate and where possible co-ordinate national research efforts (with particular emphasis on audience surveys) into various aspects of sport and television and, by means of suitable scientific research projects, assess and monitor the initiatives, experiments and projects which it has encouraged and developed,

Requests the governments of member states to provide the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, by the first day of January 1981, with a report indicating what steps and measures they have taken to follow up this recommendation and illustrating the effects such steps and measures have had.

¹ When the Recommendation was adopted, the Representatives of Ireland and Switzerland, referring to Article 10.2.c of the Rules of Procedure for the meetings of the Ministers' Deputies, reserved the right of their governments to comply with it or not.

Recommendation No. R (81) 8 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on Sport and Physical Recreation and Nature Conservation in Inland Water Areas
(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 26 May 1981)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Recalling the European Water Charter of 1968, where it is stated that there is no life without water and that it is a treasure indispensable to all human activity;

Recalling the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats signed at Berne in 1979;

Recalling its Resolution (76) 41 on the principles for a policy for sport for all (the European Sport for All Charter) in which it is stated that "measures, including legislation where appropriate, shall be introduced to ensure access to open country and water for the purposes of recreation";

Recognising the constraints on both nature conservation and sport and physical recreation;

Considering that it will not always be possible to satisfy the need to conserve nature and to promote sport and recreation at the same place;

Conscious that, in areas of multiple use, the reconciliation of the several interests will depend at least in part on a better understanding by all those concerned of all the factors involved;

Hoping that problems may be overcome in a spirit of tolerance and understanding;

Convinced that the growing requirement of all members of society calls for a careful, waste-free and optimal use of diminishing water resources,

Recommends the governments of member states:

- I. That they should use the following measures as guidelines in the management of inland water areas:
 - A. as far as the reconciliation of the several interests is concerned:
 1. to conserve inland water areas for the benefit of society as a whole;
 2. to improve communication and co-operation between all the relevant decision-taking authorities in order to find solutions to possible difficulties and to produce more consensus than exists to date;
 3. to consider the preparation of inventories of inland water areas showing their ecological condition, scientific value and physical recreational characteristics and potential;
 4. to consider developing on the basis of any such inventories an overall policy for inland water areas which would include designating prime use areas at national, regional and local levels;
 5. to encourage the development of education and interpretation programmes which would be designed, on the one hand, for trainers and users of sport and physical recreation, and, on the other, for those responsible for the management and conservation of inland water areas, and which would include material relating to each other's problems;

6. to plan for meeting the requirements of both nature conservation and sport and physical recreation, allowing for their specific constraints and for demands of all sorts on inland water areas, compatible with paragraph A.1 above;

B. as far as the management of inland water areas is concerned:

1. to ensure that any management plans and policies, bearing in mind any prime uses, endeavour to satisfy all parties involved as far as possible and ensure that these plans are duly publicised;

2. to encourage the adoption of the following practical measures (in addition to legislation, bye-laws and regulations):

a. space and/or time zoning according to the activities and to the environment;

b. registration of motor boats, within agreed limits in each country, and licensing of fishermen (in order to obtain statistics for medium to long-term management plans);

c. ecological reserve management (which will include work by voluntary organisations);

d. safety education in outdoor recreational activities and the joint preparation of codes of conduct by conservationists and the appropriate sporting and recreational associations for each inland water area;

e. interpretation for the casual visitor, explaining the site's significance and promoting greater environmental awareness, with due attention to sport and recreation interests;

f. designation of prime use areas;

g. provision of adequate public facilities, managed, if possible, with the help of voluntary organisations, catering as far as possible also for the specific requirements of the handicapped;

h. considering partly paying for these facilities with the income derived from charges levied on users for boating and fishing;

3. to consider where necessary setting up advisory bodies representing all parties which could fulfil a most useful function in harmonising the different interests and preparing the ground for policy and management decisions. They might also make available to the organisations catering for sport, recreation and nature conservation, information assembled in the different member states on some of the issues at stake, including information on the situation regarding access to inland water areas, rivers in particular;

II. That they should ensure that local and regional authorities, nature conservation bodies and sport and recreation organisations are informed of this recommendation and invited to consider in what way their policies, management plans and programmes need to be revised in order to implement, within their sphere of competence, the proposals in this recommendation;

III. That they should provide the Secretary General of the Council of Europe with documentation on national initiatives so that he may prepare an annotated European bibliography of relevant research in areas of common interest.

Recommendation No. R (83) 6 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on Energy-Saving Measures in Sports Facilities

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 21 June 1983)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15*b* of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Recalling its Resolution (76) 41 on the principles for a policy of sport for all ("The European Sport for All Charter");

Bearing in mind that all member states have felt the need to conduct energy-saving programmes;

Noting that energy consumption in sports facilities represents an appreciable part of the total national energy consumption in the member states;

Considering that the requirement to reduce energy consumption must not have as a direct or indirect consequence a lessening of opportunities to participate in sport, nor imperil the achievements of "Sport for All" gained over the past fifteen years;

Convinced that energy-saving measures could contribute to reducing the running costs of each sports facility without having a detrimental effect on participation rates in sport, nor on the comfort of the users of these facilities;

Considering that the implementation of effective energy-saving measures will help to make it possible to maintain existing staffing levels in sports facilities, to the benefit of the public;

Bearing in mind the need to share experiences in the member states so that each may better ensure the implementation and application of specific energy-saving measures for sports facilities.

Recommends the governments of member states:

- i. to take the action set forth in Part I.A of this Recommendation;
- ii. bring to the attention of, and encourage the implementation by, local authorities the series of energy-saving measures set forth in Part I.B of this Recommendation;
- iii. bring to the attention of, and encourage the implementation by, managers of sports facilities, sports organisations and participants, and designers and architects of sports facilities the series of energy-saving measures set forth in Parts II.A, II.B and II.C respectively of this recommendation;
- iv. ensure a wide dissemination among all interested parties of this recommendation and take all other steps that may be appropriate for encouraging its implementation;
- v. provide the Secretary General of the Council of Europe with information on developments and results on energy-saving measures in sports facilities when such information may be considered to be of interest to other member states.

Part I

A. Central government

A.I. POLICY ASPECTS

a. Finance

1. Governments should encourage the adoption of a step-by-step approach by those considering capital investment in energy-saving measures:
 - i. implementation first of measures requiring little or no capital expense;
 - ii. consideration of other measures only after examining their cost effectiveness;
 - iii. basing proposals on evidence of achievable savings.
2. Governmental consideration should be given to the means (central agencies, committees, etc.) and to the methods (grants, loans, etc.) of financing the installation in sports facilities of cost-effective energy-saving measures as set out in the table at Appendix I to this recommendation. Loans might be repaid at the rate of the anticipated savings to be derived from the installation of such measures.

b. Publicity

Governments should promote a general awareness of energy-saving possibilities in sports facilities directed towards sports participants and sports organisations, local authorities, managers and architects and designers. A travelling exhibition on different kinds of public facilities, designed especially for local authorities, is advised.

The initiation of a national "good energy management award" competition should be considered.

c. Information

Governments should sponsor the creation of a comprehensive and objective source of information on special energy-saving measures and appliances. Independent testing of claims made for certain appliances should be arranged.

d. Research and experience

Governments should encourage future research and development, including by industry, into alternative sources of energy using to the greatest advantage each member state's own natural environment, climate and alternative energy sources. An experimental and testing programme is advised.

Governments should also consider ways in which the experience gained by managers and local authorities in energy-saving measures may be transmitted to designers and architects so that acquired experience is not lost.

A.II. TECHNICAL ASPECTS

a. Standardised units of measurement

Governments should encourage the adoption in their countries of the standardised unit of measuring energy consumption in indoor and outdoor swimming pools, halls and gymnasia and ice-skating facilities mentioned in Appendix II to this recommendation (that is, kilowatt-hours per square metre of usable activity space per year). Guidelines for the use of this unit are also set out in Appendix II.

On the basis of this standardised unit, governments should encourage the establishing of energy-saving measures permitting comparisons, the working out of norms and the international exchange of experience.

b. Advice and counsel

Governments should envisage the creation of a central co-ordinating commission on energy saving in sports facilities to provide an advisory service to those who run sports facilities. Amongst the tasks of this commission should be the creation of diagnostic teams of independent experts to help local authorities take appropriate measures, to provide advice to managers and sports clubs, to compare local performances with national norms and to prepare draft building regulations for new sports facilities which take account of their specific character and which incorporate energy-saving measures (for example double glazing, insulation index, etc.). It should also give advice on methods of financing the introduction of energy-saving measures.

A.III. EDUCATION FOR MANAGERS

Training

Governments should aim at instituting an appropriate national programme of initial management training (at least one year) for managers of sports facilities containing elements on energy-saving principles reflecting their relative importance.

Governments should take steps so that adequate in-service and refresher training courses on energy-saving measures in sports facilities are provided, for example for leaders of such courses.

B. Local government

Local authorities should establish energy-saving measures in sports facilities so that, inter alia, the provision of an adequate number of sports facilities necessary to a good community life is not harmed.

B.I. TECHNICAL ASPECTS

a. New facilities

1. When planning for a new sports facility, local authorities should in particular consider the contribution to energy saving that may be made by natural resources, existing energy supplies (such as waste heat from industry), or by combining facilities such as swimming pools and ice rinks.

2. Local authorities should require that the design plans contain:

- an estimate of the likely annual energy consumption;
- a description of energy-saving measures incorporated in the design.

The estimate should be based on the standardised unit of measurement referred to under Part A.II.a of this recommendation and, if too divergent from any relevant norm, consequent modifications made as appropriate.

b. Existing facilities.

Local authorities should make provision to include energy-saving measures in existing sports facilities. The table at Appendix I may help in determining what measures are appropriate and rational for each type of facility. The following order of priority is recommended:

- i. improving immediate operational efficiency without additional investment;
- ii. making minor adaptations giving short-term savings (simple measures);
- iii. renewing technical plant and improving equipment giving long-term savings (more costly measures).

B.II. TRAINING OF MANAGERS AND OTHER STAFF

- 1. Local authorities should ensure that all managers of sports facilities in their employment are fully aware of energy-saving possibilities and measures and are competent to oversee their introduction. They should ensure that managers also train the staff of facilities in energy saving.
- 2. They should appoint managers on the basis of qualifications and experience, including an assessment of their training in energy saving.
- 3. They should ensure that managers have access to information, new techniques available and that experience and knowledge acquired is adequately disseminated.
- 4. They should aim to ensure that the costs of training programmes and courses are recouped in energy-saving economies realised.

Part II

A. Managers of sports facilities

Managers should undertake a comprehensive examination of how energy consumption in the facilities they run could be reduced. They should make appropriate proposals for energy saving to their local authorities.

In pursuing energy saving, managers should follow the guidelines set out below:

- 1. Make the best and most efficient use of the facility and the machinery installed there (for example control adjustments, proper servicing).
- 2. Prepare plans for preventive maintenance to avoid, as far as possible, unexpected costly repair or capital expenditure.

3. Analyse present energy costs in the facility (heating, lighting, ventilation, water treatment, other machinery, staff costs, material costs).
4. Analyse the real use made of the facility (for example peak hours, activity sequences, etc.).
5. Review energy needs and practices in the light of the real use, the appropriateness of the machinery to the use, and adapt or modify when necessary and possible (for example capacity of boilers).
6. Install low-cost, energy-saving services (such as time-clocks, simple pool blankets).
7. Review management and use of the sports facility from the energy-saving point of view (for example timetables, ventilation needs, keeping temperatures as low as possible in the light of the activity, avoiding unnecessary changes in temperature).
8. After implementing the above measures, arrange for cost-benefit studies of possible major improvements (such as insulation, heat pumps, etc.).
9. Keep informed and up to date on energy-saving measures and consider how they may be applied to the facility.

B. Sports organisations and participants

Sports organisations and participants should consider ways in which they can contribute to energy-saving measures, as a matter of mutual interest, for example and in particular:

- by co-operating in the operation of energy-saving measures;
- by re-examining and keeping as low as possible their specific sporting needs which entail energy consumption - such as ambient temperature requirements at various levels of ability and play.

C. Designers and architects

Designers and architects should seek the most rational design of sports facilities from an energy-saving point of view. In this respect, they should take into account the results of the research and the experience referred to in Part I, A.1.d, of this recommendation.

Appendix I

Table of energy-saving measures for sports facilities and their cost effectiveness

	Swimming Pools				Sports Halls		Ice Rinks		Capital Cost	Effect on total energy use
	Indoor		Outdoor							
	Existing	New	Existing	New	Existing	New	Existing	New	L=low 3=high	A=low C=high
A. Design and Construction										
List of accommodation		X		X		X		X		
Choice of site		X		X		X		X		
Exposition: sun and wind		X		X		X		X		
Landscaping			X	X			X	X		
Form of building		X		X		X		X		
Thermal insulation	X	X			X	X	X	X		
Thermal inertia		X				X		X		
Airtightness	X	X			X	X	X	X		
Passive solar (including daylight, colour, materials)	X	X				X		X		
B. Technical										
1. General										
Control (time, temperature, humidity, lighting, water treatment) and optimisation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	C
Pool cover	X	X	X	X					1-2	C
Modernisation of plant (filtration, ventilation, heating and lighting)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	B
2. Energy recovery										
Heat exchange - air	X	X			X	X			2	C
Heat exchange - water		X		X		X		X	2	A-B
Heat pump - air	X	X							3	B
dehumidification	X	X							3	B
showers	X	X		X		X			3	B
pool water	X	X		X					3	A
heat transfer from refrigeration							X	X	2	C
smoke gas recuperation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	B
3. Environmental										
Heat pump	X	X	X	X		X			3	B
Active solar	X	X	X	X		X			2-3	B
4. Combined heat and power										
		X				X			3	C

Appendix II

Standardisation of units of measurement of energy consumption in sports facilities

DEFINITION

1. The average energy consumption of indoor and outdoor pools, halls, gymnasias and other "dry" facilities, and ice-skating facilities should be established on the basis of kilowatt/hours per square metre of usable activity space per year.
2. This measure will allow the energy performance of different facilities to be compared, whether in one country or several countries. Obviously, for each country there will be a range of figures and an average figure. The average will vary according to the nature of the facility and the location of the country.

REASONS FOR CHOOSING THIS UNIT

3. The unit must be international and so money units cannot be used because of the variation of fuel prices from one country to another. The best unit is a unit of energy because this can be converted into money for any fuel in any country. It will also be independent of changes in fuel prices and can be used with reference to energy-saving measures. The kilowatt/hour (kWh) is a well-understood international unit.
4. Second, the unit of energy use should be related to the area of usable activity space in a facility, that is the pool water area, the sports space area, or icepad area. The sports activity space determines the total size and volume of a sports facility according to standard guidelines which exist in each country. For example, the area of the pool water determines the number of changing spaces and showers, and the number of people who can use the pool at one time.
5. The total energy used in one year should be calculated. This allows for variation of weather throughout the year and should allow annual energy budgets to be estimated - and therefore annual fuel bills - at the design stage. There will be a slight problem with outdoor pools which may only be open for four or five months per year, but for the sake of consistency an annual figure for outdoor pools should be calculated as for all other facilities.

CALCULATION OF BASIC FIGURES

6. The total energy consumption per square metre of activity space per year for each type of facility will be the sum of 6.a to 6.e, and the sum of 6.f to 6.h.
 - 6.1 Fabric losses, that is energy lost through the walls, roof, and floor of the building.
 - 6.2 Spare heating and ventilation (fresh air inflow and exchange rate).
 - 6.3 Domestic hot water heating, that is hot water used directly by participants in showers and wash-hand basins.
 - 6.4 Electricity, for lighting and power (for pumps, fan motors, etc.).
 - 6.5 Other losses, for example in kitchens, offices, etc.
 - 6.6 Pool water heating.
 - 6.7 Refrigeration (for ice rinks).
 - 6.8 Saunas.

7. These consumptions should be calculated for facilities designed in accordance with the standard codes in each country with no incorporated energy-saving measures unless these are mandatory (for example wall and roof insulation). In addition to these basic figures, the essential parameters on which the figures are based should be stated. They will be:
 - 7.1 Designed indoor temperatures and outdoor average temperatures, in degrees Celsius, and temperature of pool water.
 - 7.2 The amount of time for which the building is open for use, in hours per year (out of a standard total of $365 \times 24 = 8\,760$ hours maximum).
 - 7.3 The designed relative humidity.
 - 7.4 Procedures used when closed (complete stoppage, antifreeze, etc.).

UTILISATION OF THE BASIC FIGURES

8. The calculation of the basic figures will make plain the amount of energy used in different types of facility and the proportion of this total used in different ways. Therefore it will:
 - 8.1 Show where effort should be concentrated in order to make the greatest savings of energy.
 - 8.2 Allow the total consumption of energy in sports facilities in a country to be estimated if the total area of activity space is known.
 - 8.3 Allow a basic target for energy use in new facilities to be established.
 - 8.4 Allow comparison of different facilities of a similar type in one country or in several countries.
 - 8.5 Provide basic information for the cost / benefit analysis of energy-saving measures and techniques.

Recommendation No. R (84) 8 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Reduction of Spectator Violence at Sporting Events and in particular at Football Matches
(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 19 March 1984)

1. The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,
2. Recalling its Resolution (76) 41 on the "Principles for a policy of Sport for All";
3. Bearing in mind the Resolution adopted by the European Ministers responsible for Sport on "violence associated with sport" at their 2nd Conference (London, 1978), and their Declaration on spectator violence at football matches and other sports events, adopted at their 10th informal meeting in Rotterdam, in 1983;
4. Having regard to Recommendation 963 (1983) of the Parliamentary Assembly on cultural and educational means of reducing violence;
5. Respecting the established independence of sports federations, including the international football authorities and the national football authorities in member states;
6. Emphasising the important contribution made by sport and, especially, because of their frequency, football matches between national and club teams from member states, to international understanding and European co-operation;

7. Supporting the principle of fair play in sport and recognising the value of a thorough appreciation of this sporting ideal among spectators;
 8. Considering that, in order to reduce violence in society generally, action must be taken against all forms of violence;
 9. Concerned by the growth of violence associated with sport, and in particular by misbehaviour and violence among spectators at football matches, which damages sport by tarnishing its public image, by deterring spectators and which may also discourage participation at the level of the sports so affected;
 10. Concerned that violence and misbehaviour impose greater social and economic costs on the communities of member states, including those arising from injury to third parties, policing and damage to property;
 11. Considering that the governments of member states and the sports organisations have separate but complementary responsibilities in combating spectator violence and that the two should work together to this end;
 12. Commending the actions already taken by member states and by the responsible national and international football authorities to reduce or contain this problem;
 13. Convinced that member states of the Council of Europe should take a lead in seeking solutions to the problem, and that their first priority should be the implementation by governments and by football authorities of practical measures which will have an immediate impact,
- I. Recommends that the governments of member states:
 - A. Should, as far as football matches are concerned, and within applicable constitutional limits:
 1. acknowledge their responsibility, complementing that of regional and local government and of other public agencies, and that of the football authorities, to curb violence amongst spectators;
 2. co-ordinate at national level the policies and actions of government departments and other public agencies against spectator violence, and foster similar co-operation to this end at other levels;
 3. attach immediate priority to the formulation and implementation of practical measures designed to reduce spectator violence in the short term, including:
 - a. appropriate steps to provide that adequate police resources are available to counter anticipated outbreaks of violence, both within the immediate vicinity of and inside the stadiums and along the transit routes used by spectators and also to encourage co-operation including the exchange of information between the police forces of the different localities involved;
 - b. the consistent employment of, or where such does not exist the consideration of the adoption of, appropriate legislation, with a view to ensuring that those found guilty of offences related to spectator violence receive appropriate penalties, taking into account the serious nature of violent offences, which penalties may also deter others from similar acts;

- B. That they co-operate fully with and take all possible steps to encourage their national football associations to:
 - 4. ensure that effective measures are taken at and within stadiums to reduce spectator violence at football matches and in particular:
 - a. to ensure that the design and physical fabric of football stadiums provide for the safety of spectators, do not readily facilitate violence between spectators, allow effective crowd control by police and contain appropriate barriers or fencing so as to protect the playing field and to control the movement of spectators around it;
 - b. to segregate rival supporters, with one or more terraces reserved for visiting supporters only;
 - c. to ensure this segregation by controlling the sale of tickets for matches, and to avoid the casual sale of tickets that might undermine such segregation;
 - d. to ensure insofar as it is legally possible the exclusion of known trouble-makers;
 - e. to ensure the provision of an effective public address system and that full use is made of this, of the match programme brochure and of other publicity outlets to encourage good behaviour by spectators;
 - f. to restrict, if not ban, the sale of alcoholic drinks, including beer, and, if the sale of such beverages is permitted, to ensure that they are not available in potentially dangerous containers;
 - g. to take all practicable steps to ensure that spectators do not bring in any objects that might be used in acts of violence;
 - h. to consider appointing liaison officers to discuss before matches arrangements for crowd control with all appropriate public authorities so as to ensure that any relevant rules are enforced through concerted action;
 - i. to encourage the establishment of official supporters' clubs and the appointment of stewards from within their membership to help manage and inform spectators at matches and to accompany parties of supporters travelling to away fixtures;
 - 5. ensure that the rules and guidelines of the *Union des associations européennes de football (UEFA)* for the avoidance of crowd disturbances are implemented as a minimum standard at all relevant matches and to consider adapting and extending them as appropriate to national circumstances so as to have a clear set of rules applicable to domestic matches;
- C. That they work closely with their respective national football authorities to:
 - 6. seek arrangements to assist with the financing of alterations to the physical fabric of stadiums or other measures necessary to improve safety and to curb spectator violence;
 - 7. consider the possibility of introducing a system of stadium licensing to promote the safety and orderly behaviour of spectators especially for those stadiums used for matches likely to attract large or unruly crowds;

8. invite the media - whilst supporting their editorial independence and recognising their responsibility to report acts of violence - to highlight example of fair play and sporting behaviour by participants or spectators, in order to give publicity to the authors of such acts and encourage their peers to emulate them;
 9. foster co-operation among relevant public authorities, football clubs and stadium owners to ensure good spectator access to stadiums (including bus and car parking facilities), unnecessary obstacles to spectator access being a possible stimulus to aggression among spectators;
 10. consider the introduction of procedures and studies to monitor the impact of measures to alleviate violence and misbehaviour by football spectators;
- D. That, in addition, on the occasion of international club and representative matches or tournaments they should:
11. co-operate closely and encourage similar close bilateral and multilateral co-operation as appropriate both among the relevant national football authorities involved and among the respective national public authorities (for example, police forces) including those of countries which may be crossed by visiting spectators;
 12. seek to ensure, bearing in mind each member state's legal procedures and the independence of the judiciary, that visiting spectators apprehended in connection with acts of spectator violence are tried under procedures which are in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 3.b above, or, where appropriate, take advantage of the possibility of transferring proceedings against such persons to the country of residence;
- E. That, as far as other sports events are concerned where violence and misbehaviour among spectators may be a problem, they apply the same principles and ideas as are embodied in this recommendation, with respect both to governmental action and to action in co-operation with the national sports organisations concerned;
- F. That, so far as the general causes of violence among players and spectators are concerned, they take additional long-term measures to prevent the growth of violence in sport by promoting the sporting ideal through educational and other campaigns and by giving support to the notion of fair play, especially among young people, so as to enhance friendship among sports players and spectators;
- II. Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to the governments of those states party to the European Cultural Convention which are not members of the Council of Europe.

Recommendation No. R (84) 19 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the "European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport"

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 25 September 1984)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Recalling its Resolution (67) 12 on the "Doping of Athletes" and Recommendation No. R (79) 8 on "Doping in Sport";

Bearing in mind the resolution on "Doping and Health" adopted at the 2nd Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport, in London in 1978;

Emphasising that the use of doping agents is both unhealthy and contrary to the ethical values of sport and thus undermines the main purposes for which sport is supported financially by public authorities;

Concerned that the use of doping agents is becoming more common and spreading to more forms of sport and that ever-younger sportsmen and sportswomen use them;

Considering that governments have a general responsibility to counter the use of doping in sport;

Considering that doping in sport is a part of the problem of drug abuse in society;

Stressing that the elimination of this problem will require common action by public authorities and sports organisations, each acting within the sphere of its own responsibilities;

Recognising that a statement of principles on the roles of each partner will make a timely contribution to further endeavours in the anti-doping campaign, and that the text adopted by the European Ministers responsible for Sport at their 4th Conference, in Malta in 1984, under the title of the "European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport" is such a statement of principles.

- I. Recommends the governments of member states:
 1. to take the action set out in Part A of the appendix to this recommendation;
 2. to take, in co-operation with the sports organisations, the action set out in Part B of the appendix to this recommendation;
 3. to distribute this recommendation and its explanatory memorandum widely among all sports organisations and other interested parties;
- II. Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to the governments of states party to the European Cultural Convention who are not member states of the Council of Europe;
- III. Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to international sports organisations.

Appendix
European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport

Part A

The governments of member states should:

1. Take all appropriate steps falling within their competence to eradicate doping in sport and in particular:
 - 1.1 to ensure that effective anti-doping regulations are implemented: for example, by applying the provisions of appropriate legislation in member states where it exists or by obliging sports organisations which have not yet done so to adopt and apply effective anti-doping regulations, for example by making it a condition for receiving public subsidies;

1.2 to co-operate at international level:

- a. in measures designed to reduce the availability of doping agents;
- b. in facilitating the carrying out of official doping controls decided on by international sports federations.

- 2. Set up and run, either individually or collectively, doping control laboratories of a high technical standard. The creation and operation of high-class doping control laboratories should include provision for the training and retraining of qualified staff and for an appropriate research programme.

These laboratories should be of such a standard that they can be recognised, accredited and verified at regular intervals by the competent international organisations, especially insofar as such laboratories may be used for doping controls at international sports events held on the territory of the member state.

- 3. Encourage and promote research in doping control laboratories into analytical chemistry and biochemistry, and subsequently help with the publication of the results of research in order to disseminate such knowledge; and make suitable arrangements for the adoption of techniques, standards and policies as research shows to be necessary.
- 4. Devise and implement educational programmes and campaigns from school-age onwards drawing attention to the dangers and unfairness of doping and promoting the proper ethical and physical values of sport; and support the design of properly constructed physiological and psychological training programmes which would encourage the continual search for improved performances without using artificial aids or harming the participant's organism.
- 5. Assist with the financing of doping controls.

Part B

The governments of member states should offer their co-operation to the sports organisations, so that the latter take all measures falling within their competence to eradicate doping.

- 6. Sports organisations should be encouraged:
 - 6.1 to harmonise their anti-doping regulations and procedures, based on those of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and ensure that these regulations provide for an adequate protection of the rights of sports participants accused of contravening the anti-doping regulations, including the right to a fair examination in the proceedings which may lead to penalties being imposed;
 - 6.2 to harmonise their lists of banned substances, based on those of the IOC, and making appropriate provision for the specific anti-doping requirements of each sport;
 - 6.3 to make full and efficient use of the facilities available for doping controls;
 - 6.4 to include a clause in their regulations whereby, in order to be considered to be eligible to take part in any official event of that sports organisation or federation, an athlete would

agree to submit at any time to any doping control decided on by an official properly and duly authorised by that federation or its superior federation;

- 6.5 to agree on similar and substantial penalties for sportsmen or women caught using doping substances and for any other person providing, administering or facilitating the use of doping substances;
- 6.6 to recognise that unduly high performance levels required in some events might result in the temptation to use drugs.

Recommendation No. R (86) 18 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the European Charter on Sport for All: Disabled Persons

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 4 December 1986)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15*b* of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members, notably by means of common action in social and cultural matters;

Considering that in the member states nearly one person in every ten suffers from a variety of impairment, disability or handicap;

Bearing in mind its Resolution (76) 41 on the principles for a policy of sport for all and particularly Article 1 of the appendix thereto which states that "every individual shall have the right to participate in sport";

Having regard to Resolution No 5/81 and Resolution No 7/84 on Sport for Handicapped Persons, adopted respectively at the 3rd (Palma de Majorca, 1981) and 4th (Malta, 1984) Conferences of European Ministers responsible for Sport;

Bearing in mind its Resolution AP (84) 3 adopted in the framework of the Partial Agreement in the Social and Public Health Field, on a coherent policy for the integration of disabled people which states, in paragraph 2.4 of its appendix, that "participation in sport should be encouraged", that "sport is a vital factor in rehabilitation and integration", and that "sports activities should be intensified and their further development encouraged by appropriate public relations methods, the training of staff, the planning of sports centres and the promotion of associations";

Considering that it is necessary to create a welcoming climate for disabled people, to recognise their right to be helped and to improve their position in society;

Considering that, in accordance with these ethical principles and the respect of each human being, the promotion and development of sport and physical recreation for all disabled persons is an important means of improving the quality of their life, as well as contributing to their rehabilitation and integration in society;

Considering that the European ministers responsible for sport, meeting for their 5th Conference in Dublin (1986), adopted a resolution defining such principles under the title of the "European Charter on Sport for All: disabled persons",

I. Recommends the governments of member states:

1. to take the action set out in Part A of the appendix to this recommendation;
 2. to encourage and work closely with the sports organisations concerned to take action set out in Part B of the appendix to this recommendation;
 3. to distribute this recommendation widely amongst all sports organisations and other bodies and organisations concerned with disabled persons;
- II. Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to:
1. the governments of states party to the European Cultural Convention which are not members of the Council of Europe;
 2. the competent international sports organisations, and other organisations concerned with the needs of disabled persons.

Appendix
European Charter on Sport for All: disabled persons

Part A

The governments of member states should:

1. take the necessary steps to ensure that all relevant public authorities and private organisations are aware of the sporting and recreational wants and needs, including in education, of all disabled persons - not only those who are physically or sensorially disabled and mentally handicapped, but also those who suffer from an organic or psychosomatic disorder;
2. orientate their policies for such persons so that they may have adequate opportunities to take part in recreational physical activities which will:
 - encourage their feeling of well-being and /or improve their physical condition;
 - provide self-fulfilling leisure-time occupations;
 - encourage social communication both between themselves and between them and able-bodied persons;
3. encourage the appropriate authorities to seek to ensure that public sports facilities are accessible to and usable by disabled persons and to incite these authorities:
 - a. to consider the need to set aside public money to help with the conversion of existing facilities to meet the building guidelines set down in the appendix to the explanatory memorandum to this recommendation or equivalent national standards;
 - b. to ensure so far as is possible that future sports facilities will meet these guidelines or equivalent national standards;
 - c. to take steps to familiarise architects and managers of sports facilities with the requirements of disabled people;
4. encourage co-operation between the various public authorities involved in sport for disabled persons, such as health, social welfare, education and sport departments, and their policies and actions;

5. encourage where appropriate the setting up of an umbrella body for the development of sport for all disabled persons, bringing together all appropriate and relevant interests and expertise;
6. encourage those financing sports activities for all disabled persons as an integral part of rehabilitation and as a continuation of it as well as for its wider general benefit;
7. encourage the development of sport and recreation for disabled persons as an integral part of rehabilitation and as a continuation of it as well as for its wider general benefit;
8. encourage research, as necessary, which will determine scientifically the physiological, psychological, social or other benefits of sport for different categories of disabled people, together with other research which may be deemed to be appropriate;
9. encourage educational authorities to take sufficient steps to provide adequate and real physical education for disabled children in schools, and to train to the required level those who may teach these children;
10. encourage the provision of opportunities for disabled persons who so desire to train as physical education teachers;
11. encourage the provision of training of disabled and able-bodied instructors to work with recognised competent sports organisations;
12. ensure that when sports policy is being decided the interests and views of disabled persons are given due consideration;
13. ensure, within their constitutional limits, that this recommendation is also observed by the appropriate regional and local authorities with competence in any of the areas mentioned above.

Part B

The governments of member states should encourage and work closely with the sports organisations concerned in order:

1. to develop appropriate activities at all levels of sport for disabled persons and to ensure in particular that recreational participation in sport is adequately provided for;
2. to consider ways in which disabled persons may be offered opportunities for integrating into traditional sports clubs and organisations;
3. to encourage disabled persons to contribute directly to the development of sports policies which concern them;
4. to ensure that in their policy-making and decisions the sporting interests of all disabled persons are taken into due account;
5. to recognise that disabled persons may aspire to élite sport and to participate in it according to their abilities and to ensure that the organisation of such competitions does not in any way lead to the exploitation, whether physical, psychological or financial, of possible participants;

6. to continue the efforts, at national, regional, and local levels, and within the competent international sports organisations to harmonise, simplify and, where appropriate, to reduce the classification categories and the eligibility criteria for participation at competitions between disabled persons;
7. to intensify efforts to enable disabled persons, insofar as they may desire to do so, to compete in the same events as the able-bodied, while preserving the principle of fair and equal competition;
8. to intensify the co-operation of their activities, with a view to eventual unification, both at international level and at national level, in the body described at Article 5 of Part A;
9. to develop policies designed to give the general public more information on sport for disabled people.

Recommendation No. R (87) 9 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Eurofit Tests of Physical Fitness

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 19 May 1987)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15*b* of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Recalling that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose, *inter alia*, of facilitating their social progress by agreements and common action in social, cultural and scientific matters;

Recalling its Resolution (70) 7 concerning the recommendations in relation to the medical aspects of sporting activities, in particular the section "Sports Curricula in Schools" and "Biological and Psychological assessment of aptitude for different sports";

Recalling its Resolution (73) 27 on the Establishment of Sports Medicine Centres, particularly point B.II.1 of Appendix C on equipment for diagnosis and assessment of aptitude for physical exertion;

Recalling its Resolution (76) 41 on the principles for a policy of sport for all (the "European Sport for All Charter"), particularly Article III of the appendix which states that "sport, being an aspect of socio-cultural development, shall be related at local, regional and national levels to other areas of policy-making and planning, such as education, health, social service, ...";

Considering that physical fitness is an important component, not only of sport and physical education, but also of health and health education, and is necessary for a state of general well-being;

Considering that precise and reliable measures of physical fitness are of great value to individuals, to educators and to policy-makers, all of whom need them as an essential basis for working out any programme or policy aimed at improving individual or general levels of fitness;

Considering that the teaching of, and learning about, physical fitness can make an important contribution to each person's own self-knowledge and motivation to keep fit, and to the educative process generally;

Considering that the testing, under controlled conditions, of the physical fitness of children will provide important data to be used for the working out of national policies connected with children, health, nutrition, physical education and sport;

Considering that Eurofit provides a simple and practical set of tests of physical fitness, suitable for widespread use amongst school-aged children, and that it is designed, *inter alia*, to realise the objectives set out above, by providing knowledge of the condition of physical fitness amongst a wide range of school-aged children in each state;

I. Recommends the governments of member states:

- i. to adopt - or to take steps leading to the adoption of the Eurofit tests of physical fitness as set out in the appendix to this recommendation, for the purpose of measuring and assessing the physical fitness of school-aged children (in the range from 6/7 to 16/18 years old);
- ii. to take whatever steps may prove to be appropriate in the light of the knowledge obtained from the application of Eurofit in order to:
 - a. maintain or improve the basic standard of physical fitness amongst children, paying particular attention to those children or groups of children who are shown to have a low average level of physical fitness;
 - b. obtain data which may be used for a better co-ordination of policies concerning physical education, sport, health and health education;
 - c. alert others besides physical education teachers, including the children themselves, parents, schools, sports clubs, etc., to their several and mutual responsibilities in maintaining a reasonable standard of physical fitness among those committed to their charge;
- iii. to ensure proper co-ordination between all the bodies which may be concerned with the implementation of Eurofit at national, regional or local levels (for example ministries responsible for education and sport, school health authorities), and to encourage sports organisations to be associated with the implementation of Eurofit;
- iv. to enable the appropriate authorities and schools to obtain the material required for the Eurofit tests;
- v. to arrange, where appropriate in conjunction with other member states, for the initial training of physical education teachers to include physical fitness testing, and for an adequate in-service training of those persons who may carry out the Eurofit tests;
- vi. to set up a sufficient number of research units capable of carrying out the entire range of tests for national survey purposes in order to obtain objective data and to establish national reference tables for use at national level;
- vii. to make arrangements for the collection and interpretation of the data resulting from the Eurofit tests and for their dissemination, so that appropriate national reference values may be established and used for follow-up purposes;
- viii. to aim for each child in school to be assessed regularly, and preferably at least once a year, through the Eurofit tests, and to consider increasing the allocation of time given to the physical education curriculum in order to achieve this;

- ix. to take appropriate steps for the translation and distribution of the handbook describing the Eurofit tests and their administration among the appropriate authorities, physical educationists and sports organisations;
- II. Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to:
 - a. the governments of States Parties to the European Cultural Convention which are not members of the Council of Europe;
 - b. the Directors General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and of the World Health Organisation.

Appendix
Eurofit tests of physical fitness

Dimension	Factor	Eurofit test
Cardio-respiratory endurance	Cardio-respiratory endurance	Endurance shuttle run (ESR) Bicycle ergometer test (PWC 170)
Strength	Static strength	Hand grip (HGR)
	Explosive power	Standing broad jump (SBJ)
Muscular endurance	Functional strength	Bent arm hang (BAH)
	Trunk strength	Sit-ups (SUP)
Speed	Running speed - agility	Shuttle run: 10 x 5 metres (SHR)
	Speed of limb movement	Plate tapping (PLT)
Flexibility	Flexibility	Sit and reach (SAR)
Balance	Total body balance	Flamingo balance (FLB)
Anthropometric measures	Height (cm):	
	Weight (kg):	
Identification data	Body fat (5 skinfolds: biceps; triceps; subscapular; suprailiac; calf):	
	Age (years, months):	
	Sex:	

Recommendation No. R (88) 8 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on Sport for All: Older Persons

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 18 April 1988)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15*b* of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Recalling its Resolution (74) 31 on health care and social work for old people living at home, and in particular Section VI on leisure, physical exercise and part-time activities;

Having regard to the resolution adopted by the European Ministers responsible for Sport at their 3rd Conference at Palma de Majorca in 1981 on priorities for future European sports co-operation;

Recognising the fact that both the number of older persons and, more particularly, their proportion of the total population are growing steadily in many member states of the Council of Europe, and that the implementation of the European Sport for All Charter since 1975 has bypassed many of the present generation of older people, and that they therefore need, in many cases, special measures taken on their behalf;

Anxious to enable people to take part in physical activities throughout their lives, and that the principles of the European Sport for All Charter should apply to every social group regardless of age;

Convinced that sport greatly contributes to the preservation of physical mobility, of the health and fitness of older persons, promotes social contact and independence, and adds a zest and motivation to their lives,

- I. Recommends the governments of member states:
 1. to take the necessary steps to encourage and support efforts to promote a greater participation by older persons in appropriate sporting and other physical activities;
 2. to co-operate with sports organisations, local authorities and other relevant institutions in their task and, in particular, to follow the guidelines set out in the appendix to the present recommendation;
- II. Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to the governments of non-member states, partly to the European Cultural Convention;
- III. Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to the Directors General of the World Health Organisation and of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Appendix

Guidelines for "Sport for all: older persons"

1. To set out, considering the physical, mental and social benefits to be expected, objectives for the promotion of sport of older persons.
2. To analyse existing needs and possibilities in order to determine which gerontological and socio-economic factors and what forms of organisation may encourage or discourage older persons to participate in physical activities in each member state, and to encourage the spread of successful pilot projects which overcome obstacles, difficulties or prejudices.

3. To stimulate the development of a policy on sport for older persons and to encourage a wider knowledge and awareness among public bodies, sports organisations, organisations working with older persons and older persons themselves of the beneficial effects, both social and physical, of regular and appropriate exercise, and to overcome prejudices with regard to the scale and range of activities suitable for older persons, including the very old.
4. To encourage, where appropriate, the development of basic and applied research aimed at improving the provision of "Sport for all: older persons", and in the dissemination of such research results; such research should also study the prevention of injuries, the need for special medical care and supervision, and the promotion of the independence, responsibility and autonomy of older people for their own activities, in which sport may play a part.
5. To encourage the development of physical activities based on the physical state of the potential participant, rather than on his or her chronological age, and particularly for those older persons who may not have previous experience of such activities.
6. To develop an adequate range and variety of programmes and facilities designed to improve social communication, to preserve fitness and to improve health through regular sporting activity, paying attention to the social needs, motivation and physical potential of different age groups, to involve older persons in the elaboration of such programmes and to incorporate appropriate medical support and supervision.
7. To encourage the development of sport programmes and structures that will enable the present generation of middle-aged participants to continue to practise sport as they attain a higher age group.
8. To increase, intensify and improve the initial, refresher and further training of leaders of sports and physical activities for older persons, to encourage older people themselves to participate in such training courses and to encourage other potential leaders, such as physiotherapists, to acquire training in the organisation and conduct of appropriate physical activities.
9. To pay particular attention to the development of programmes for those older persons living permanently in institutions or homes, particularly those lacking any form of physical activities.
10. To recognise that older persons may wish to aspire to take part in competitive sports, either in age-based classes of ordinary sports or in specially organised events with adapted disciplines, and to make due provision for this in the overall programmes of "Sports for all: older persons".
11. To ensure that, when sports policies are being decided, the interests and views of older persons are given due consideration.
12. To encourage the preparation and diffusion of information about opportunities in "Sport for all: older persons"; this information should be designed to reach the various kinds of older persons and use media to which they are likely to respond.
13. To encourage existing frameworks providing "Sport for all: older persons" to develop their policies and programmes in accordance with the recommendation and to use these frameworks as the basis of their own policies as far as possible and appropriate.

Recommendation No. R (88) 12 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Institution of Doping Controls without Warning outside Competitions
(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 21 June 1988)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

1. Recalling its Resolution (67) 12 on the doping of athletes, its Recommendation No. R (79) 8 on Doping in Sport and, in particular, its Recommendation No. (84) 19 on the "European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport";
 2. Bearing in mind Resolution No. 4/86 on Doping in Sport, adopted by the European Ministers responsible for Sport at their 5th Conference in Dublin on 2 October 1986;
 3. Noting that many governments have taken action in accordance with the European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport, both in regard to their own competence and in offering their co-operation to sports organisations, so that many of them have taken measures falling within their competence;
 4. Acknowledging that the organisers of most major national and international competitions regularly conduct doping controls at them, and that these controls constitute in themselves an important deterrent and educational tool in the anti-doping campaign;
 5. Considering that the carrying out of doping controls at competitions will not by itself ensure the eradication of doping from sport;
 6. Welcoming the decisions taken by the competent authorities - whether governmental or non-governmental - in several member states, and by some international sports federations, to institute doping controls not only at competitions, but also, without warning, during training;
 7. Welcoming the fact that the majority of member states now have officially accredited doping-control laboratories and that they are now in a position to provide sports organisations with a continuous and adequate supply of analyses;
 8. Desirous of seeing the principle of doping control outside competition extended in all member states on a harmonious basis, both between countries and between sports, and in a way which is equitable to all athletes, in accordance with the ethical principles and purposes of the European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport,
- I. Recommends the governments of member states to take all the appropriate steps that may fall within their competence, and to offer their co-operation to their sports organisations so that they are encouraged to take all the appropriate steps falling within their competence, with a view to achieving the objectives set out in the appendix to this recommendation;
 - II. Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to the governments of non-member states party to the European Cultural Convention;
 - III. Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to international sports organisations.

Appendix

Objectives for doping controls without warning outside competitions

- i. The setting up, in accordance with the principles of the European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport, of programmes for the carrying out of doping controls on a regular basis, not only at competitions or at events where new regional or world records are claimed, but also, without warning, at any appropriate time outside competitions.
- ii. The adaptation, or adoption where necessary, of doping regulations by sports organisations so that due provision and authority is made for doping controls without warning outside competitions; these regulations should be fair and equitable, respect the rights of suspected athletes and include the principle of hearing both sides; they should include the principle of the random selection of those to be tested and retested; the regulations should be consistent with the doping regulations and lists of banned substances etc. of the International Olympic Committee and should ensure that there is testing for banned substances, such as anabolic steroids, with long-term effects on performance; they should include provision for the application of appropriate penalties and/or procedures for dealing with cases which seem to reveal either a deliberate or an inadvertent breach of the regulations.
- iii. Seeking to ensure that regulations of sports organisations are compatible with the provisions of such relevant domestic legislation as may exist, so that effective random doping controls without warning outside competitions may be carried out.
- iv. Facilitating the task of those officially entrusted by those international sports federations concerned with the carrying out of random doping controls at short notice on the territory of a member state (for example in the granting of visas).
- v. Encouraging the creation of voluntary registers whereby athletes who wish to be considered for selection in a representative competition would agree to undergo a duly authorised doping control at any time.
- vi. Continuing the principle of financial assistance, encouragement and inducement for doping controls on this wider basis.
- vii. The conclusion of agreements on a bilateral or multilateral basis which would allow athletes from one member state, training on the territory of another, to be tested, in accordance with the principles of this recommendation, by an authorised doping-control team of the latter member state or of an international sports organisation and which would ensure that consequent appropriate action would be taken as if the control had taken place on the athlete's own territory.
- viii. Taking appropriate steps to ensure that athletes are informed of the principles of the anti-doping campaign on this enlarged basis and that they, and others also concerned, are provided with educational material warning of the dangers of taking or providing doping substances, and explaining the ethical implications of doping abuse in sport.
- ix. Ensuring that the effectiveness of out-of-competition controls is not undermined by athletes having access to doping agents.

Recommendation No. R (92) 13 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the European Sports Charter

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 24 September 1992)

1. The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe.
2. Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and of facilitating their economic and social progress;
3. Bearing in mind the European Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and notably the "right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others", and the enjoyments of rights "without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status";
4. Bearing in mind its Resolution (76) 41 on the Principles for a Policy for Sport for All, as defined by the European Ministers responsible for Sport at their first Conference in 1975 under the title of the "European Sport for All Charter", and that this charter has provided an essential basis for governmental policies in the field of sport and enabled many individuals to exercise their "right to participate in sport";
5. Bearing in mind its Recommendations No. R (80) 1, on Sport and Television; No. R (81) 8 on Sport and Physical Recreation and Nature Conservation in Inland Water Areas; No. R (83) 6 on Energy-Saving Measures in Sports Facilities; No. R (86) 18 on Sport for All: Disabled Persons; No. R (87) 9 on the Eurofit Tests of Physical Fitness; No. R (88) 8 on Sport for All: Older Persons, which have contributed to the implementation of Sport for All policies;
6. Considering that sport is a social and cultural activity based on voluntary choice which encourages contacts between European countries and citizens, and plays a fundamental role in the realisation of the aim of the Council of Europe by reinforcing the bonds between peoples and developing awareness of a European cultural identity;
7. Wishing to promote the diverse contributions which sport can make to personal and social development through creative activities, recreational pursuits and the continuous search for improving sporting performance and bearing in mind that physical exercise helps promote both the physical and the mental well-being of individuals;
8. Bearing in mind the political, economic, social and other changes in Europe since 1976, the rapid pace of such changes, and their impact upon sport, and that a new European Sports Charter is necessary to reflect these changes and to face up to future challenges;
9. Bearing in mind the close interrelationship between sound environmental conditions and sporting activities as well as the need to integrate environmental considerations and the principle of sustainable development in sport;
10. Bearing in mind the need to accompany, on a wider basis, the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches and the Anti-Doping Convention, which have already contributed to the safeguarding of the values of sport;

11. Acknowledging that public authorities should develop reciprocal co-operation with the sports movement as the essential basis of sport, in order to promote the values and benefits of sport, and that in many European States, governmental action in sport is taken in order to be complementary to and support the work of this movement (subsidiarity);
 12. Considering that it is necessary to agree on a common European framework for sports development in Europe, based on the notions of pluralist democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and the ethical principles set out in Recommendation No. R (92) 14 on the Code of Sports Ethics;
 13. Considering that the European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting at Rhodes for their 7th Conference (1992), the first occasion on which sports ministers from all European countries had participated in the work of the conference, adopted a resolution defining such principles for sport policies under the title of the "European Sports Charter" and undertook to follow and implement them as far as their authority permits.
- I. Recommends the governments of member states:
 1. to base their national policies for sport and, when appropriate, any relevant legislation, on the "European Sports Charter" as set out in the Appendix to this recommendation;
 2. to invite their national sports organisations to take account of principles set out in the European Sports Charter in the elaboration of their policies;
 3. to take steps to ensure a wide dissemination of the European Sports Charter;
 - II. Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to:
 1. the governments of States party to the European Cultural Convention not member states of the Council of Europe;
 2. to international organisations and to international sports organisations.

Appendix
European Sports Charter

Article 1
Aim of the Charter

Governments, with a view to the promotion of sport as an important factor in human development, shall take the steps necessary to apply the provisions of this charter in accordance with the principles set out in the Code of Sports Ethics in order:

- i. to enable every individual to participate in sport and notably:
 - a. to ensure that all young people should have the opportunity to receive physical education instruction and the opportunity to acquire basic sports skills,
 - b. to ensure that everyone should have the opportunity to take part in sport and physical recreation in a safe and healthy environment,

and, in co-operation with the appropriate sports organisations:

- c. to ensure that everyone with the interest and ability should have the opportunity to improve their standard of performance in sport and reach levels of personal achievement and/or publicly recognised levels of excellence.
- ii. to protect and develop the moral and ethical bases of sport, and the human dignity and safety of those involved in sport, by safeguarding sport, sportsmen and women from exploitation from political, commercial and financial gain, and from practices that are abusive or debasing, including the abuse of drugs.

Article 2

Definition and Scope of the Charter

For the purpose of this Charter:

- i. "Sport" means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels.
- ii. This Charter complements the ethical principles and policy guidelines set out in:
 - a. the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches;
 - b. the Anti-Doping Convention.

Article 3

The Sports Movement

- 1. The role of the public authorities is primarily complementary to the action of the sports movement. Therefore, close co-operation with non-governmental sports organisations is essential in order to ensure the fulfilment of the aims of this Charter, including where necessary the establishment of machinery for the development and co-ordination of sport.
- 2. The development of the voluntary ethos and movement in sport shall be encouraged, particularly through support for the work of voluntary sports organisations.
- 3. Voluntary sports organisations have the right to establish autonomous decision-making processes within the law. Both governments and sports organisations shall recognise the need for a mutual respect of their decisions.
- 4. The implementation of some of the provisions of this Charter may be entrusted to governmental or non-governmental sports authorities or sports organisations.
- 5. Sports organisations should be encouraged to establish mutually beneficial arrangements with each other and with potential partners, such as the commercial sector, the media, etc, while ensuring that exploitation of sport or sports people is avoided.

Article 4

Facilities and Activities

1. No discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status, shall be permitted in the access to sports facilities or to sports activities.
2. Measures shall be taken to ensure that all citizens have opportunities to take part in sport and, where necessary, additional measures shall be taken aimed at enabling both young gifted people, but also disadvantaged or disabled individuals or groups to be able to exercise such opportunities effectively.
3. Since the scale of participation in sport is dependent in part on the extent, the variety and the accessibility of facilities, their overall planning shall be accepted as a matter for public authorities. The range of facilities to be provided shall take account of public, private, commercial and other facilities which are available. Those responsible shall take account of national, regional and local requirements, and incorporate measures designed to ensure good management and their safe and full use.
4. Appropriate steps should be taken by the owners of sports facilities to enable disadvantaged persons including those with physical or mental disabilities to have access to such facilities.

Article 5

Building the Foundation

Appropriate steps shall be taken to develop physical fitness and the acquisition of basic sports skills and to encourage the practice of sport by young people, notably:

- i. by ensuring that programmes of and, facilities for, sport, recreation and physical education are made available to all pupils and that appropriate time is set aside for this;
- ii. by ensuring the training of qualified teachers in this area at all schools;
- iii. by ensuring that appropriate opportunities exist for continuing the practice of sport after compulsory education;
- iv. by encouraging the development of appropriate links between schools or other educational establishments, school sports clubs and local sports clubs;
- v. by facilitating and developing the use of sports facilities by schools and by the local community;
- vi. by encouraging a climate of opinion in which parents, teachers, coaches and leaders stimulate young people to take regular physical exercise;
- vii. by providing education in sports ethics for pupils from primary school onwards.

Article 6

Developing Participation

1. The practice of sport, whether it be for the purpose of leisure and recreation, of health promotion, or of improving performance, shall be promoted for all parts of the population through the provision of appropriate facilities and programmes of all kinds and of qualified instructors, leaders or "animateurs".
2. Encouraging the provision of opportunities to participate in sport at work places shall be regarded as an integral part of a balanced sports policy.

Article 7

Improving Performance

The practice of sport at higher levels shall be supported and encouraged in appropriate and specific ways, in co-operation with the relevant sports organisations. The support will cover such areas as talent identification and counselling; the provision of suitable facilities; developing care and support with sports medicine and sports science; encouraging scientific coaching and coach education and other leadership functions; helping clubs to provide appropriate structures and competitive outlets.

Article 8

Supporting Top level and Professional Sport

1. Methods of providing appropriate direct or indirect support for sportsmen and women who reveal exceptional sporting qualities shall be devised in co-operation with sports organisations, in order to give them opportunities to develop fully their sporting and human capacities, in the full respect of their individual personality and physical and moral integrity. Such support will include aspects related to the identification of talent, to balanced education while in training institutes, and to a smooth integration into society through development of career prospects during and after sporting excellence.
2. The organisation and management of professionally organised sport shall be promoted through appropriate competent bodies. Practitioners engaging professionally in sport should be provided with appropriate social status and protection and with ethical safeguards against all forms of exploitation.

Article 9

Human Resources

1. The development of training courses by appropriate bodies, leading to diplomas and qualifications to cover all aspects of sports promotion shall be encouraged. Such courses should be appropriate to the needs of participants in different kinds and levels of sport and recreation and designed for both those working voluntarily or professionally (leaders, coaches, managers, officials, doctors, architects, engineers, etc).
2. Those involved in the leadership or supervision of sports activities should have appropriate qualifications paying particular attention to the protection of the safety and health of the people in their charge.

Article 10

Sport and Sustainable Development

Ensuring and improving people's physical, social and mental well-being from one generation to the next requires that sporting activities including those in urban, open country and water areas be adjusted to the planet's limited resources and be carried out in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and balanced management of the environment. These include:

- i. taking account of nature and environmental values in the physical planning and building of sport facilities;
- ii. supporting and stimulating sports organisations in their efforts to conserve nature and the environment;
- iii. increasing people's knowledge and awareness of the relations between sport and sustainable development and their understanding of nature.

Article 11

Information and Research

Suitable structures and means for the collection and dissemination of pertinent information on sport at local, national and international levels shall be developed. Scientific research into all aspects of sport shall be promoted. Arrangements shall be made for diffusing and exchanging such information and the results of such research at the most appropriate level, locally, regionally, nationally or internationally.

Article 12

Finance

Appropriate support and resources from public funds (at central, regional and local levels) shall be made available for the fulfilment of the aims and purposes of this charter. Mixed public and private financial support for sport should be encouraged, including the generation by the sports sector itself of resources necessary for its further development.

Article 13

Domestic and International Co-operation

1. Appropriate structures for the proper co-ordination of the development and promotion of sport, both between the various public administrations and agencies concerned by sports questions, and between the public and voluntary sectors, shall be developed if they do not already exist at central, regional and local levels in order to achieve the aims of this charter. Such co-ordination will take account of other areas of policy making and planning such as education, health, social services, town and country planning, environment, the arts and other leisure services, and ensure that sport is an integral part of socio-cultural development.
2. Co-operation at European and International level is also necessary for the fulfilment of the aims of this charter.

Recommendation No. R (92) 14 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Code of Sports Ethics

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 24 September 1992)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and of facilitating their economic and social progress;

Wishing to see sport develop in the spirit of the European Sports Charter;

Aware of the pressures which modern society, marked amongst other things by the race for success, the need for stars, and the exposure to the mass-media, brings to bear on sport;

Convinced of the need to provide sportsmen and women with a system of values which will enable them to make responsible choices when facing such pressures;

Convinced that incorporating the principles set out in the Code of Sports Ethics in physical education curricula and in the policies of sports organisations will favourably influence the attitudes of athletes and the general public to sport;

Wishing to complement Recommendation No. R (92) 13 on the European Sports Charter with a statement of ethical principles in sport;

Considering that the European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Rhodes for their 7th Conference (1992), adopted such a statement of principles under the title of the Code of Sports Ethics;

Recommends that the governments of member states:

- give their full support to the Code of Sport Ethics as set out in the Appendix to this recommendation;
- disseminate the Code in their own language(s) amongst their sports organisations and to promote its dissemination amongst all the appropriate target groups, especially those working with young people;
- encourage the authorities responsible for school and out-of-school education to include the principles set out in the Code in physical education curricula;
- encourage regional, national and international sports organisations in developing their own campaigns to strengthen sports ethics to take account of the principles set out in the Code.

Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to:

- the governments of States party to the European Cultural Convention not member states of the Council of Europe;
- to international organisations and to international sports organisations.

Appendix

Code of Sports Ethics

Fair play - the winning way
(Qui joue loyalement est toujours gagnant)

AIMS

The basic principle of the Code is that ethical considerations leading to fair play are integral, and not optional elements, of all sports activity, sports policy and management, and apply to all levels of ability and commitment, including recreational as well as competitive sport.

The code provides a sound ethical framework to combat the pressures in modern-day society which appear to be undermining the traditional foundations of sport - foundations built on fair play and sportsmanship, and on the voluntary movement.

The primary concern and focus is fair play for children and young people, in the recognition that children and young people of today are the adult participants and sporting stars of tomorrow. The code is aimed however at the institutions and adults who have a direct or indirect influence on young people's involvement and participation in sport.

The code embraces the concepts of the right of children and young people to participate and enjoy their involvement in sport, and the responsibilities of the institutions and adults to promote fair play and to ensure that these rights are respected.

DEFINING FAIR PLAY

Fair play is defined as much more than playing within the rules. It incorporates the concepts of friendship, respect for others and always playing within the right spirit. Fair play is defined as a way of thinking, not just a way of behaving. It incorporates issues concerned with the elimination of cheating, gamesmanship, doping, violence (both physical and verbal), exploitation, unequal opportunities, excessive commercialisation and corruption.

Fair play is a positive concept. Sport is a cultural activity which, practised fairly, enriches society and the friendship between nations. Sport is also recognised as an activity which, played fairly, offers the individual the opportunity of self-knowledge, self-expression and fulfilment; personal achievement, skill acquisition and demonstration of ability; social interaction, enjoyment, good health and well-being. Sport promotes involvement and responsibility in society with its wide range of clubs and leaders working voluntarily. In addition, responsible involvement in some activities can help to promote sensitivity to the environment.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAIR PLAY

Involvement and participation in sport among children and young people takes place within a wider social environment. The potential benefits to society and to the individual from sport will only be maximised where fair play is moved from the peripheral position it currently occupies to centre stage. Fair play must be given the highest priority by all those who, directly or indirectly, influence and promote sporting experiences for children and young people. These include:

1. governments: at all levels, and including agencies working with governments. Those involved in formal education have a particular responsibility.

2. sports and sports-related organisations including sports federations and governing bodies; physical education associations, coaching agencies and institutes, medical and pharmacological professions and the media. The commercial sector, including sports goods manufacturers and retailers and marketing agencies, also has a responsibility to contribute to the promotion of fair play.
3. individuals including parents, teachers, coaches, referees, officials, sports leaders, administrators, journalists, doctors and pharmacists, role models who have achieved levels of sporting excellence and fame and those who work on a voluntary or professional basis. Individuals may also have responsibilities in their capacity as spectators.

Each of these institutions and individuals has a responsibility and a role to play. This Code of Sports Ethics is addressed to them. It will only be effective if all involved in sport are prepared to take on the responsibilities identified in the code.

GOVERNMENTS

Governments have the following responsibilities:

- to encourage the adoption of high ethical standards in all aspects of society within which sport operates.
- to stimulate and support those organisations and individuals who have demonstrated sound ethical principles in their work with sport.
- to encourage the education profession to include the promotion of sport and fair play as a central part of the physical education curriculum.
- to support all initiatives aimed at promoting fair play in sport, particularly amongst the young, and encouraging institutions to make fair play a central priority in their work.
- to encourage research both nationally and internationally which would improve our understanding of the complex issues surrounding young people's involvement in sport and which identifies the extent of poor behaviour and the opportunities for promoting fair play.

SPORTS AND SPORTS-RELATED ORGANISATIONS

Sports and sports related Organisations have the following responsibilities:

In setting a proper context for fair play

- to publish clear guidelines on what is considered to be ethical or unethical behaviour and ensure that, at all levels of participation and involvement, consistent and appropriate incentives and/or sanctions are applied;
- to ensure that all decisions are made in accordance with a code of ethics for their sport which reflects the European code;
- to raise the awareness of fair play within their sphere of influence through the use of campaigns, awards, educational material and training opportunities. They must also monitor and evaluate the impact of such initiatives;
- to establish systems which reward fair play and personal levels of achievement in addition to competitive success;
- to provide help and support to the media to promote good behaviour.

When working with young people

- to ensure that the structure of competition acknowledges the special requirements of the young and growing child and provides the opportunity for graded levels of involvement from the recreational to the highly competitive.
- to support the modification of rules to meet the special needs of the very young and immature, and to put the emphasis on fair play rather than competitive success.
- to ensure that safeguards are in place to prevent the exploitation of children, particularly those who demonstrate precocious ability.
- to ensure that all those within or associated with the organisation who have a responsibility for children and young people are qualified at an appropriate level to manage, train, educate and coach them, and in particular that they understand the biological and psychological changes associated with the development of the child.

INDIVIDUALS

Individuals have the following responsibilities:

Personal Behaviour:

- to behave in a way which sets a good example and presents a positive role model for children and young people; not in any way to reward, to demonstrate personally, nor to condone in others unfair play, and to take appropriate sanctions against poor behaviour;
- to ensure that their own level of training and qualification is appropriate to the needs of the child as they move through different stages of sporting commitment.

When working with young people

- to put as a first priority the health, safety and welfare of the child or young athlete and to ensure that such considerations come before vicarious achievement, or the reputation of the school, club, coach or parent;
- to provide a sporting experience for children that encourages a life long commitment to health related physical activity;
- to avoid treating children as simply small adults but to be aware of the physical and psychological changes that occur during maturation and how these affect sporting performance;
- to avoid placing on a child expectations unrelated to his or her capacity to meet them;
- to make the enjoyment of the participant a priority and never place undue pressure which impinges on the rights of the child to choose to participate;
- to take as much interest in the less talented as in the talented and emphasise and reward personal levels of achievement and skill acquisition in addition to more overt competitive success;
- to encourage young children to devise their own games with their own rules, to take on the roles of coach, official and referee in addition to participant; to devise their own incentives and sanctions for fair or unfair play; and to take personal responsibility for their actions;
- to provide the child and young person and child's family with as much information as possible to ensure awareness of the potential risks and attractions of reaching levels of high performance.

SUMMARY

Fair play is an essential part of successful promotion, development and involvement in sport. Through fair play, the individual, the sports organisations and society as a whole all win. We all have a responsibility to promote Fair play - the winning way.

Recommendation No. R (95) 16 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on Young People and Sport

(adopted by the Ministers' Deputies on 12 October 1995)

The Committee of Ministers, in application of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Recalling the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and referring to Articles 28, 29 and in particular Article 31 which provides among other things that States Parties recognise "the right of the child ... to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child" and encourage "the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for ... recreational ... activity";

Referring to the European Sports Charter, and in particular to its Article 5, Building the Foundation, as well as to the Code of Sports Ethics which give specific guidance on how to conduct physical activities and sports with young people, and which were adopted by the Committee of Ministers as Recommendations No. R (92) 13 and No. R (92) 14;

Considering the importance of the development and balanced training of physical, intellectual, artistic and moral faculties for any person;

Stressing the contribution which education through sport can make to the fulfilment of the aims of the Vienna Declaration, to social integration, and to health improvement, to the building of character, to the understanding of ethics, to respect for the environment, and to cultural tolerance and international exchanges;

Recalling Committee of Ministers' Resolution (72) 30 on the Hygiene of Sports Installations and Recommendation No. R (87) 9 on the Eurofit tests of physical fitness for young people of school age;

Considering that the proper provision by society of opportunities for all young people to take part in physical activities can not only encourage a constructive use of leisure time, but can also help fight some of society's problems such as intolerance, aimlessness, violence, alcohol abuse, illicit drug use, etc.;

Concerned that the time allotted to physical education or other physical activities in general in the school system is often insufficient to enable the children to benefit, either for their physical development or their mental equilibrium, from the educational programmes that are provided, and that young people who are not involved in sport or physical activities have low levels of physical fitness;

Determined therefore to encourage in their own countries the building of new partnerships to enable young people to learn, create and express themselves through physical activities and sport;

Recalling the work done by other European organisations on youth and sport and acknowledging the unique and irreplaceable contribution of non-governmental sports organisations to providing opportunities for the practice of sport;

Having regard to the Resolution on the European Manifesto on Young People and Sport adopted by the 8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (Lisbon, 17-18 May 1995);

Anxious to follow up the principles set out in the above mentioned Resolution,

Recommends that the Governments of member states draw inspiration from the principles and ideas set out in the Manifesto appended to the present Recommendation when framing and implementing policies and activities in the area of youth and sport in their respective countries.

Appendix
European Manifesto on Young People and Sport

Article 1

Aim

1. The aim of this Manifesto is to foster policies that encourage young people to develop positive attitudes towards participation in sport and physical activity in accordance with the European Sports Charter and the European Code of Ethics, and thus lay the foundation for their lifelong practice.
2. Society as a whole in co-operation with all partners concerned has a duty to provide young people with the opportunities for the achievement of this aim. To this end:
 - 2.1 Public authorities, together with the sports organisations concerned, are responsible for providing the necessary leadership in the development and promotion of a sports policy for young people;
 - 2.2 Public authorities at all levels have a responsibility to contribute to the range of opportunities through appropriate legislative or regulatory frameworks, financial support, the provision of facilities and any other appropriate measure.

Article 2

Definitions

1. The European Sports Charter defines sport as "all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being and forming social relationships, or obtaining results in competition at all levels".
2. The notion of sport in this Manifesto is based on the ideals of humanism and tolerance which characterise the Council of Europe. For young people, physical activity is a natural form of movement involving challenge and enjoyment based on play. For the purpose of this Manifesto, the term young people covers all individuals considered as minors under the national legislation of each member state of the Council of Europe.

Article 3

Scope

1. Sport in all its forms shall be accessible to all young people without any discrimination, offering both girls and boys equal opportunities, and taking account of any special requirements at different ages or of groups with special needs.

2. Participation in sport should aim in particular at:
 - 2.1 developing mental, physical and social qualities;
 - 2.2 understanding ethical values and fair-play, discipline and rules;
 - 2.3 respecting oneself and others, including minority groups;
 - 2.4 learning tolerance and responsibility, for instance organisational, as prerequisites for life in a democratic society;
 - 2.5 learning self-control, gaining self-esteem and developing self-achievement;
 - 2.6 acquiring healthy life-styles.
3. The overall well-being of the young person comes before any other consideration (such as performance, prestige, commercial exploitation); while each should be helped to reach his or her potential safely, the roles of training and competition should be kept in due proportion.

Article 4

The foundation: families and schools

1. The home and family are the first unit of socialisation for children and have a unique role to play in encouraging them to develop an active and healthy life-style.
2. The school has the vital task of providing sound physical activity and sport so as to ensure a healthy balance between physical and intellectual activities. Sport can make a contribution to the quality of school life in general.
 - 2.1 All young people should be able to receive physical education and acquire basic skills in sport and thus be encouraged, either within or outside the curriculum, to engage in sport or daily physical activity.
 - 2.2 Schools should provide a safe and healthy environment for physical exercise and sport.
 - 2.3 Schools should try to respond to acceptable new trends in sport when they have educational value and offer young people a wide range of possible outlets.

Article 5

Towards lifelong involvement

1. To ensure a progression into a lifelong involvement in physical activity and sport, the assistance of other partners is necessary and public authorities should encourage the creation of such partnerships.
2. Sports clubs and sports organisations including school sport associations play a vital role in providing opportunities for young people to improve their levels of performance through training and competitive events and in promoting and facilitating lifelong participation.
3. Other voluntary or community organisations provide a further important means of attracting the interest of young people towards sport.
4. Commercial organisations can also provide additional opportunities for young people to try a wide range of activities, thereby complementing those outlets provided by the statutory and voluntary sectors.

Article 6
Programmes

1. Appropriate and well-balanced programmes should be made available to provide opportunities for all young people to become involved in sport and physical activity. Programmes should aim at combining physiological and mental development with the acquisition of skills and values.
2. The range of programmes should reflect the needs and encourage the potential of all young people at various stages of growth and development and reflect their differing abilities.
3. Programmes should provide opportunities for exchanges between young people through sport.

Article 7
Leadership

1. All sports activities, inside or outside schools, should be led and directed by qualified and proficient leaders, teachers and coaches, whether they are working on a voluntary or professional basis. These, as well as the managers of sport facilities should be aware of their responsibilities and of the specific needs of young people.
2. Leaders should treat young people with respect, transmit them a message of tolerance and fairness, involve them in decision-making processes in respect of the organisation of their sports activities and encourage them to gain experience in leadership roles.
3. The competent authorities should take appropriate steps to ensure that these teachers, coaches, leaders and managers receive regular in-service training in addition to their initial training.

Article 8
Facilities and equipment

1. All schools should have the necessary and appropriate facilities and equipment for the practice of physical activities and sport.
2. Reciprocal and co-ordinated use of school and community facilities both indoor and outdoor should be promoted, with a view to maximising the use of public funds and facilitating contacts.
3. Use of and access to natural spaces and outdoor facilities, in both urban and rural areas, should be encouraged along with respect for the environment, to ensure sustainable use of such natural resources.
4. All young people should be able to have easy access to facilities and these should be suitable for use by those with disabilities or other special needs.
5. Planners, designers and managers of sport facilities should receive professional training and/or qualifications to enable them to respond to the needs and demands of young people.

Article 9 Resources

Governments should ensure that appropriate support and resources are made available from public funds and encourage involvement by the other partners for the attainment of the aims and purposes of this Manifesto.

Recommendation No. R (95) 17 of the Committee of Ministers on the Significance of Sport for Society

(adopted by the Ministers' Deputies on 12 October 1995)

The Committee of Ministers, in application of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Considering the importance of sport in fostering good health and well-being in society;

Considering that sport provides girls and boys, and men and women with an environment conducive to education and the social development of the individual;

Aware of the growing role played by sport in the economies of European countries, to which it makes a substantial contribution;

Convinced that sport contributes to the implementation of the principles set forth in the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the member states of the Council of Europe on 9 October 1993, notably with regard to tolerance;

Stressing that sport is a fully fledged partner in the social framework and therefore a key factor in public policy-making, particularly in the social, economic and health fields;

Having noted the Declaration on the Significance of Sport for Society adopted by the 8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (Lisbon, 17-18 May 1995);

Anxious to follow up the principles set out in the above mentioned Declaration;

Recommends that the Governments of member states, in conjunction with the competent public authorities and autonomous sports associations, and in accordance with the European Sports Charter, frame national policies and strategies which foster the development of sport, encourage people of all ages to take up a regular physical activity and reinforce sport as a factor in social development, in compliance with the principles set out in the Appendix to the present Recommendation.

Appendix Principles

1. Health

The widest health benefits of regular physical activity by the population are achieved by enhancing motivation and by expanding opportunities for physical activities at any age which can be practised by the largest numbers of people as part of their daily activities:

- in any case, moderately intensive exercise for at least half an hour every day seems desirable for everyone;

- the order of priority for support of different activities aiming at health benefits should be based on their efficacy, safety, equality of opportunities for participation and cost-effectiveness.

Higher priority should be given to finding and offering opportunities to motivated but sedentary or irregularly active people. They can be found and should be sought especially among people with limited opportunities or with restricted independence and freedom of choice. A longer term goal should be to motivate those at present lacking the will to exercise.

Measures should be taken to reduce the risk of injuries including, where appropriate, changes in the rules and practices of individual sports, improvements in the environment, education of all parties involved and better dissemination of information on effective prevention programmes and on measures leading to rapid recovery from injuries.

2. Socialisation

Higher priority should be given to providing possibilities for physical activities and sport for children and young people both at school and in leisure-time, in conditions enabling them to enjoy sport, to learn cooperative skills, to create a positive approach towards movement as an appropriate form of recreation and to get involved in decisions concerning their own activities. The European Manifesto on Young People and Sport, adopted at the 8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (Lisbon, 17-18 May 1995), is a means to this end.

Due account should be taken of the potential of team games to encourage children to engage in various social roles and thus develop their ethical and social consciousness and their sense of responsibility in social relations.

Girls should have more opportunities to participate in and remain involved in sport.

The level and intensity of training and competition should be appropriate to the age and physical and mental development of the child. Those responsible for guiding children participating in top-level competition at an early age must make a point of ensuring that the stress of achievement and over-specialisation is minimised and ensure that they do not harm their physical, psychological or moral integrity.

Ethical values and fair play as embodied in the Code of Sports Ethics should be included in the development of all activities.

Training of teachers, coaches, trainers, instructors and leaders, should emphasise the co-operative skills and spontaneous activity of children and the development of a lifelong interest in sport.

Opportunities for valuable social contact through sports for the adult population at large as well as for groups with special needs should be promoted as emphasised in the Resolution on Tolerance and Sport adopted at the Lisbon Conference. In this context, the irreplaceable role played by voluntary sports organisations should be recognised.

The strengthening of international sporting contacts at grass-roots level is an essential contribution to social co-operation and integration and peace.

3 Economy

Public authorities should ensure that they continue to hold primary responsibility for creating and maintaining the conditions for the development of sport as defined in the European Sports Charter. The economic impact of public investment in sport should be recognised and promoted.

The private sector should be encouraged to participate in creating these conditions.

In order to ensure that there are opportunities for all, a complementarity in public as well as private (including consumer and commercial) financing of sport should be maintained. Sports sponsorship has an important role to play in this.

Help should be available to sports with less media appeal, and thus unable to attract funding, in the interests of solidarity between sports.

Measures (such as tax relief) encouraging the voluntary involvement of individuals or groups have proven to be a cost-effective support for sport and should be promoted.

Whilst taking due consideration of the importance of voluntary work, the creation of new jobs and further development of training for current and future employees in the sports sector should also be encouraged.

Recommendation No. R (97) 8 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on Rehabilitation through Sport for People with Disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 2 June 1997)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members, notably by means of common action in social and cultural matters;

Considering that in Bosnia and Herzegovina there are thought to be half a million people, of both sexes and all ages, injured and maimed as the result of war-related activities;

Bearing in mind that in its Recommendation No. R (86) 18 on the European Charter on Sport for All: Disabled persons, it said that "the promotion and development of sport and physical recreation for all disabled persons is an important means of improving the quality of their life, as well as contributing to their rehabilitation and integration in society", and wishing to see carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina the principles set out in the Recommendation;

Bearing in mind that in the appendix to its Recommendation No. R (92) 6 on a Coherent Policy for People with Disabilities, it is said that "sport, including competitive sport, should be recognised as one of the vital factors in the rehabilitation [and integration process and that] sporting activities for people with disabilities should therefore be extended and their further development encouraged by appropriate public relations methods, the training of staff, the planning of sports centres and the promotion of associations concerned with sporting activities";

Having regard to Article 15 of the Revised European Social Charter (3 April 1996), by virtue of which the parties, with a view to ensuring persons with disabilities "the effective exercise of the right to independence, social integration and participation in the life of the community", undertake in particular "to promote their full social integration and participation in the life of the community in particular through measures, including technical aids, aiming to overcome barriers to communication and mobility and enabling access to transport, housing, cultural activities and leisure";

Recalling that at its 99th session, the Committee of Ministers "invited its Deputies to examine the future role of the Council of Europe in the civilian reconstruction" of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that it has given priority to "activities aimed at bringing young people from different ethnic backgrounds together through cultural, educational and sports activities";

Considering that sports and recreation facilities have been destroyed in that country;

On the proposal of the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS), which has assembled a number of International and European partners to contribute to the carrying out of an action plan on rehabilitation through sport for people with disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, noting that these partners come from national governments, as well as the intergovernmental, international and national non-governmental sports bodies, and the private sector, and that many of them have already indicated their decision to help implement this action plan;

Determined to lend its support to the implementation of this action plan,

Recommends that the governments of member states:

- a. take cognisance of the action plan "Rehabilitation through sport for people with disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina" as set out in the publication Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina: rehabilitation through sport and to study the possibility of providing, on a bilateral level, aid or assistance which would help realise or complement the realisation of the various projects set out in this plan. Such assistance could consist of direct contributions to the projects or indirect assistance, for example in the training of architects or planners of sports facilities in the rebuilding or restoration of sports facilities and other physical recreation areas with appropriate access for people with disabilities, on the basis of the norms set out in Recommendation No. R (86) 18;
- b. bring the action plan to the attention of their central sports organisations, comprising both the able-bodied and people with disabilities, with a view to encouraging them, on a bilateral level, to take action to help ensure the rapid reintegration of sport in Bosnia and Herzegovina into the European sports family; and to bring it to the attention of other appropriate non-governmental organisations, such as those for refugees, so that those wishing to return to Bosnia and Herzegovina may obtain training in sport and recreation;
- c. bring the action plan to the attention of their universities and other appropriate institutes of higher education and sports research, with a view to encouraging them, on a bilateral level, to assist in the training, retraining and further training of sports leaders, instructors, coaches, and teachers of physical education, particularly in the field of sport and physical recreation for people with disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in the provision of relevant educational and other materials in languages spoken in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- d. to co-ordinate the actions taken under a to c above with the plans of the various European institutions involved in the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Instructs the Secretary General:

- a. to bring this recommendation to the attention of the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe and to ask them to inform him of any follow-up given to the action plan (for example, in the case of the Congress, in the context of town-twinning agreements);
- b. to transmit this recommendation to the European Commission; UNESCO; the European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation (ENGSO); the International Olympic Committee; the International Paralympic Committee; the General Association of International Sports Federations; the European Olympic Committees; the World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry (WFSGI); the International Military Sports Council; and the Union of European Football Associations;
- c. to transmit this recommendation to the government and other appropriate authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Part Two

**Texts adopted at
Conferences, Working Parties and
Informal Meetings of European
Ministers responsible for Sport**

*Resolutions, Declarations
and Press Communiqués*

1st Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Brussels, 20-21 March 1975)

Resolution No. 1/75 on Sport for All having been incorporated into Resolution (76) 41 adopted by the Committee of Ministers is therefore superseded.

Resolution No. 2/75 on the role of public authorities as regards the development of Sport for All.

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Brussels on 20 and 21 March 1975,

Recalling the principles of the Sport for All Charter;

Considering that public authorities play a major role in the promotion of sport for the benefit and welfare of the community as a whole;

Adopt the following resolution:

1. The responsibilities of public authorities:
 - a. Without prejudice to their right of initiative, the public authorities' role is primarily complementary and should take the form of support for private action to the benefit of everyone and the provision of conditions encouraging the greatest possible number of people to practise sport;
 - b. Sport should form an integral part of cultural, educational, social and health development programmes;
 - c. An effective sports policy can only be determined and put into operation through co-operation by all private and public agencies concerned either directly or indirectly with sport, both voluntary and compulsory;
 - d. Encouragement should be given to the training and further training of qualified personnel;
2. Participation by different social groups.
 - a. From the point of view of permanent education, closer links should be formed between school sport and physical education, and voluntary sport.
 - b. The public authorities should, wherever possible, encourage the following to practise sport:
 - i. young workers and apprentices, as well as school pupils and students;
 - ii. persons with special occupational and family obligations;
 - iii. physically, mentally, and socially handicapped persons;
 - iv. elderly people;
 - v. migrants.

3. Practical conditions for engaging in sport

- a. Regional development plans should contain planning outlines for the provision of sports facilities.
- b. Legislation should secure access to nature to as great an extent as is compatible with its protection and the provision of adequate playing space in housing areas and whenever urban renewal operations are taking place.
- c. Encouragement must be given to the provision of facilities that can be used for both school sport and voluntary sport and, whenever possible, to the combination of cultural and sports facilities.

4. Finance

- a. The public authorities have a duty to provide voluntary sport with a wide range of aid.
- b. The use of advertising is only acceptable as long as it is in the interests of sport and those who practice it and provided that sportsmen should in no circumstances become a vehicle for advertising.
- c. The local authorities bear as great a financial responsibility as the central and regional authorities.

5. Safeguards for the integrity of sport and sportsmen

- a. Every effort should be made to ensure that sport never gives rise to excessive behaviour nor becomes an instrument of political propaganda, a factor of personal and social alienation, or a means of diverting attention from important economic and social problems.
- b. National legislation should afford those who practise sport the maximum degree of freedom compatible with permanence in the organisation of sport.

Resolution No. 3/75 on Areas for Co-operation

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Brussels on 20 and 21 March 1975,

Having regard to their resolution on the role of public authorities regarding the development of Sport for All;

Whereas the resolution outlines the range of areas which might lend themselves to joint action;

Invite the *ad hoc* Consultative Meeting, pending its conversion into a Council for the Development of Sport, to:

1. investigate the possibility of undertaking concerted action in one or more of those areas, according to an order of priorities to be determined, in co-operation with the Council of Europe bodies dealing with education and culture, local authorities, environment, town and country planning, public health, social affairs, etc;

2. give particular attention to the following forms of co-operation:
- a. the exchange of information in which the member states are asked to collaborate closely and ensure the efficiency of the Clearing House, particularly through active participation by the liaison offices;
 - b. the co-ordination of members states' efforts in scientific research by means of:
 - i. circulation of information on research programmes completed, in progress or planned, so as to foster collaboration between countries and between researchers and to avoid duplication;
 - ii. encouragement of division of labour in the execution of research projects on priority subjects selected by the *ad hoc* Consultative Meeting pending its conversion into a Council for the Development of Sport;
 - c. exchanges of persons, visits, twinning arrangements, etc;
 - d. the pooling of experiences in the construction and management of sports facilities;
 - e. the joint study of legislative measures, regulations and financial arrangements designed both to promote Sport for All and to provide safeguards for sport and those who practice it;
 - f. mutual assistance for countries which request it;
 - g. development of a method of evaluation enabling the results of sports policies to be readily compared.

Resolution No. 4/75 on Machinery for Co-operation

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Brussels on 20 and 21 March 1975,

Believing that sport is a significant element in educational and cultural development;

Affirming their belief in the principles embodied in the European Sport for All Charter;

Recognising that the implementation of these principles depends on co-operation between member governments, including periodic informal meetings between Ministers with responsibility for Sport and the establishment of working groups of Ministers to consider special areas of policy;

Considering that such co-operation requires the establishment of appropriate structures;

Recommend that the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe transform the *ad hoc* Consultative Meeting into a Council for the Development of Sport (CDS) with a status which will confer upon it a maximum of prestige and authority within the framework of Council of Europe structures and ensure effective co-operation with other bodies of the Council of Europe;

Entrust to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe the task of determining the level and size of the administrative unit necessary for the efficient functioning of the Council for the Development of Sport and the preparation of future Ministerial conferences.

Resolution No. 5/75

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Brussels on 20 and 21 March 1975,

Welcome the Belgian Government's initiative in organising the first Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport;

Convey their warmest thanks to the Belgian Government for their generous hospitality;

Thank the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe for the support it has given the efforts of the Council for Cultural Co-operation by adopting Recommendation 588 (1970) on the development of Sport for All and the creation of co-ordinating structures, and Recommendation 682 (1972) on a European Sport for All Charter;

Confirm their intention to continue and expand co-operation between them and, each in their own country, to study all measures, including legislation where necessary, to implement the resolutions adopted;

Express their gratitude to the United Kingdom Government for their offer, in principle, to organise a second Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport in 1977 or 1978.

2nd Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Sport

(London, 4-7 April 1978)

Resolution No. 1/78 on Sport in Society

(Theme I)

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in London, from 4 to 7 April 1978,

Recalling the resolutions adopted at their first conference and particularly their recommendation on the "European Sport for All Charter";

Affirm their belief in the importance of sport as a means of promoting international understanding, mutual respect and friendly social contacts between and within communities;

Support the international governing bodies of sport in their efforts to develop the moral and physical qualities, as expressed in the Olympic ideal, which are the basis of true sport;

Deplore the improper intrusion of political considerations unconnected with sport into international sport;

Recognise that international politics have become involved in sport, and that some countries' sports policies render them ineligible to take part in international sports events;

Emphasise their opposition to discrimination in sport which is based on race, religion, politics or any other criterion in contradiction to the Olympic Charter, and draw the attention of the governing bodies of sport to the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations;

Assert the importance of maintaining the independence of the national and international sports bodies in all matters concerning the conduct of their affairs and the organisation of international sporting

events, as well as their responsibility for ensuring that the principles set out in this resolution are upheld in their own sports;

Remind these bodies that governments also have a duty to encourage the practice of sport and of the need to work with governments in the accomplishment of this task;

Conscious of the increasing costs of preparing for, staging and participating in international sports competitions, but nevertheless determined to extend the principle and the reality of Sport for All throughout the world;

Urge international non-governmental sports bodies to consider what action should be taken where, in their opinion, a national sports body is not justified in suddenly withdrawing its athletes from an event for non-sporting reasons;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to recommend governments of member states:

1. to take steps, in consultation and co-operation with national and international sports bodies, to protect international competitions from detrimental influences;
2. to support the attempts of developing countries to introduce programmes of physical education, provide sports facilities and offer wider opportunities for their citizens to practise and enjoy sport;
3. to co-ordinate activities in the field of sport and to co-operate as far as possible in the implementation of practical programmes of aid;

Invite non-governmental organisations to work towards an early restriction on external signs liable to engender confusion between nationalism and sport, such as the excessive use of anthems, flags, and similar symbols.

Resolution No. 2/78 on Future European Co-operation (Theme II)

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in London,

Conscious that, for most of the States Signatory to the European Cultural Convention, the Brussels Conference has helped to promote the formulation of a sports policy based on the principles of the European Sport for All Charter;

Recognising that the initiatives taken in this area of European co-operation have progressed favourably since 1975;

Considering that the efficiency of this co-operation is, to a very large extent, dependent on simple structures provided with adequate resources and prestige;

AS REGARDS THE ORGANS FOR CO-OPERATION:

Welcome the fact that the question of the status of the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS), an eminently appropriate body for European co-operation in sport, has been finally resolved;

Consider that this new structure should be so organised as to allow the Conference of Ministers to concentrate on policy issues, while the CDDS concerns itself with working out and implementing the Council of Europe's sports programme;

Recommend that the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport meets every three years;

Decide to continue the practice of holding informal meetings of Ministers responsible for Sport, so that they can consider developments in sport arising in a European or world-wide context;

AS REGARDS AREAS OF CO-OPERATION, PRIORITY THEMES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH:

Note with satisfaction the progress made in the various sectors selected by the CDDS;

Remind those responsible for the themes that as practical conclusions as possible are expected, capable of being applied at both European and national levels;

Pay tribute to the NGOs responsible for organised sports, and in particular for the initiatives taken in recent years;

Consider that the right to Sport for All must be able to be exercised by all those who for various reasons have difficulty in doing so;

Ask the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to invite the CDDS where its future programme is concerned:

1. to encourage the co-ordination of research in sports sciences;
2. to commission an analysis of the relations between the situation of socially under-privileged groups and the types and levels of sporting activities they normally engage in or could engage in successfully, and in particular of the role that sport can play in helping to promote the integration of immigrants into society;
3. to provide for the greater involvement of women in the promotion of Sport for All programmes;
4. to promote specific research projects in fields directly related to its objectives, notably:
 - a. identification and encouragement of sporting talent, in accordance with the Sport for All Charter;
 - b. provision and equipment of integrated sports and recreation facilities;
 - c. building of low-cost sports facilities;
 - d. methods for detecting the use of illegal means of improving performance;
 - e. causes of and means of preventing anti-social behaviour at sporting events, which is becoming increasingly widespread;
 - f. study, in co-operation with the non-governmental bodies concerned, of possible ways of keeping changes in technical standards in the construction of sports facilities to the minimum made necessary by developments in sport and building techniques and of the international harmonisation of technical standards in the construction of sports facilities;

- g. access to sport for old people, people whose occupation makes the regular practice of a sport difficult (for example, shift workers), socially under-privileged groups in densely populated industrial towns, immigrants, the physically, mentally or socially handicapped;

AS REGARDS MEANS OF ACTION:

Welcome the decision of the Ministers' Deputies to set up a Sports Fund but note that the appropriations made available for European co-operation by the Council of Europe are still so inadequate as to have necessitated voluntary contributions by member states to this Fund;

Draw attention to the situation which will arise at the end of 1978 when the voluntary contributions to the Sports Fund are exhausted;

Invite the Committee of Ministers to review the budgetary situation of the CDDS as from 1979 and to vote it sufficient funds to carry out its programme;

AS REGARDS THE CLEARING HOUSE:

Acknowledge the essential and effective role played by this body in European co-operation;

Recognise that each liaison office and relay centre should be given, at national level, the resources necessary for optimum co-operation with the Clearing House;

Request that an adequate share of the CDDS budgets be allocated to overcoming the difficulties of administering the Clearing House, in order to ensure its survival;

AS REGARDS THE NEXT CONFERENCE:

Recommend that one of the themes for the third Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport be: "The importance of sport for social groups suffering from deprivation and urban stress";

Warmly thank the United Kingdom Government for its hospitality during this conference and gratefully accept the invitation of the Spanish Government to meet in Spain in 1981.

Resolution No. 3/78 on Ethical and Human Problems in Sport
(Theme III)

The European Ministers of Sport, meeting in London,

Reaffirming their attachment to the principles set out in the European Sport for All Charter, and concerned to safeguard sport and sportsmen from exploitation of whatever kind;

Considering that modern sport is beset by a number of practices which are jeopardising the ethical basis of sport, and that these are no longer restricted to international competitive sport, but are beginning to affect sport at national, regional and club level;

Express their hope and confidence that the sports federations will overcome the problems facing them and offer their support in the quest for solutions;

Bearing in mind that the mental and physical health of their peoples is their common concern;

Resolve as follows:

ON DOPING AND HEALTH:

Considering that since the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of Resolution (67) 12 on the Doping of Athletes, the member states, their national sports organisations, as well as governments and sports organisations of non-member states, have made real but as yet insufficient efforts to solve the problems raised by the taking of illicit substances for the purpose of improving athletic performances;

Affirming that the continual and necessary search for better performances must not lead to a situation in which the ethical and human basis of sport is neglected:

1. condemn any measures designed to influence performances which are detrimental to the health of athletes or the ethics of sport, and any athletes who take such measures;
2. emphasise the importance they attach to the speedy implementation of effective methods for the detection of the consumption of illicit substances, particularly anabolic steroids and other tissue-developing agents such as testosterone, and to the banning of such substances;
3. invite their respective governments:
 - a. to co-ordinate the action of the Ministers responsible for Health and for Sport, to support the governing bodies of sport in these tasks, and to intensify the co-ordination of relevant international research at a European level;
 - b. to support the testing of athletes for illicit substances at and between events and also to support an international programme for monitoring the results of tests at suitable laboratories in each country, to which the responsible sports and medicine authorities have guaranteed access, subject to the usual rules of medical confidentiality;
 - c. to recommend regular health checks for sportsmen and progressively to provide the facilities for this;
 - d. to invite national sports organisations to intensify their efforts to preclude the taking of illicit substances and suggest the following measures which might be carried out at national level by each country's most appropriate sports organisation:
 - i. a publicity campaign directed at athletes on the dangers to health of doping, using for example the information contained in the background paper prepared for this conference;
 - ii. encouraging the maintenance of respect for the ethics and practice of sport;
 - iii. compiling and publishing, in agreement with international directives, accurate and detailed lists of stimulating agents and means of testing for them;
 - iv. instituting and supporting practical and regular doping tests;
 - v. working towards a stricter control of the issue of medical prescriptions involving potential doping agents;
 - vi. instituting stricter sanctions for athletes found using stimulants, which should be applied also to trainers, doctors or managers who have encouraged their use.

ON PROFESSIONALISM AND COMMERCIALISM:

Desirous of preserving sport from excessive commercial exploitation;

Recalling the Resolution No. 2/75 on "Public Authorities and Sport for All" adopted at the Brussels Conference which stated that "the use of advertising is only acceptable as long as it is in the interests of sport and those who practise it and provided that sportsmen should in no circumstances become a vehicle for advertising";

Considering that neither professionalism nor semi-professionalism is to be condemned in itself, but that both have or can have a harmful effect on the ethical and human values of sport and may arouse feelings of frustration in sportsmen in their private lives;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to instruct the Committee for the Development of Sport to study and define in close co-operation with the non-governmental organisations concerned, the problems of professionalism and the role of advertising in sport to obviate consequences incompatible with human dignity and to draw up a code of ethics for commercial sponsorship;

ON VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH SPORT:

Considering the serious problem of violence in and around sports grounds;

Bearing in mind the resolution of the congress on "Violence in Sport" held in Brussels on 7 and 8 September 1977;

Taking note of the document previously distributed by the Belgian Minister of Dutch Culture;

Considering the general desire to tackle this problem effectively without delay;

Recommend to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to instruct the CDDS to elaborate, in co-operation with the international sports federations and organisations, the necessary measures to banish violence from the world of sport;

Ask the Belgian Minister of Dutch Culture to carry out this decision in close liaison with the chairman of the CDDS in order to set up an appropriate structure within the Council of Europe.

3rd Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Sport
(Palma de Majorca, 8 to 10 April 1981)

Resolution No. 1/81 on the European Sports Sponsorship Code

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting from 8 to 10 April 1981 in Palma de Majorca for their 3rd Conference,

Bearing in mind the European Sport for All Charter, adopted at their 1st Conference at Brussels in 1975, and in particular Article 5 according to which "Methods shall be sought to safeguard sport and sportsmen from exploitation for political, commercial or financial gain ...";

Recalling the section in Resolution No. 3/78 adopted at their 2nd Conference at London 1978 on professionalism and commercialism;

Noting that several international sports federations and national confederations have already adopted their own sports sponsorship regulations;

Convinced that it would be to the benefit of sport and the general public to set out in a generally accepted and supplementary voluntary code regulations for sponsorship in sport;

Take note with satisfaction of the European Sports Sponsorship Code (guiding principles and explanatory memorandum) prepared by the CDDS;

Request the Committee of Ministers to ask the Committee for the Development of Sport to study with the non-governmental organisations concerned the implications of a European television satellite network and marketing of video-cassette programmes for sports sponsorship;

Ask the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to transmit these guidelines to the non-governmental sports organisations for information.

Resolution No. 2/81 on Progress in European Co-operation since the Second Conference in 1978 (Theme I) and Priorities for Future European Sports Co-operation (Theme IV)

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Palma de Majorca from 8 to 10 April 1981 for their 3rd Conference,

Recalling the resolutions adopted at their 2nd Conference (London, 1978);

Confirm their view that the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport should concern itself with broad policy issues and that the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS) should determine and implement, within the framework of the medium term plans of the Council of Europe, the details of the consequent sports programme;

Appreciate the value of an analysis of the work of the preceding triennium as the first theme of their conferences;

Note with satisfaction the progress made with the work programme adopted at the second conference as reported in Theme I, and particularly within the priority themes;

Congratulate the CDDS on this progress;

Acknowledge the importance of the contribution of the Clearing House and of national and international non-governmental sports organisations to this progress;

Welcome the evident growth of co-operation and enthusiasm among member states for these conferences and the work of the CDDS;

Take cognisance of the fact that the introduction of new technologies in industrial societies will lead to increased leisure time and thus to a greater demand for opportunities for sport and physical recreation;

Appreciate the influence member states can have on international sports co-operation when they act together on important issues;

Reaffirm their obligation as democratic friendly nations to work together to develop sports policies for the benefit of all their peoples and to support the development of Sport for All and physical education programmes throughout the world, in particular through UNESCO;

Reaffirm that the Council of Europe, through the CDDS in particular, remains the most appropriate framework for sports co-operation among the Contracting Parties to the European Cultural Convention;

Hope that links between the Council of Europe and the European Sports Conference can lead to improved technical and expert contacts with the countries of Eastern Europe for the benefit of all, and for the wider diffusion of knowledge;

Mark, in this context, their support for the Family Health Programme of the European Regional Office of the World Health Organisation;

Recognise that such friendly co-operation can have implications for Europe which go beyond sport;

Warmly thank the Spanish Government for its hospitality during this Conference and gratefully accept the offer of the Maltese Government to meet in April or May 1984 in Malta for the 4th Conference;

Resolve:

1. that each Ministerial Conference should evaluate the work of the preceding three years;
2. that the dialogue with the IOC, GAISF, ANOC and other world and regional bodies concerned with sport and sports sciences and medicine should continue and develop, in order, in particular, to eradicate as far as possible the problems of doping in sport by encouraging the use of doping control laboratories and to continue the implementation of Recommendation No. (79) 8 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on Doping in Sport, and the section in Resolution No. 3/78 adopted at their 2nd Conference (London, 1978) on Doping and Health;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe:

1. to ask the CDDS in the period up to the 4th Conference:
 - a. to continue and intensify its efforts in those areas of the programme where progress has been less than requested at their 2nd Conference, such as the European Courses and Events and the co-ordination of bilateral sports aid programmes for the benefit of member countries of the CDDS;
 - b. to continue to encourage and develop the work of the Clearing House and to make appropriate provision for this in its budget;
 - c. to work out, in co-operation with the Foundation Rika De Backer - Van Ocken, and other specialist international bodies, as a matter of urgency, measures designed to reduce or abolish violence associated with sport;
 - d. to study the effects of increasing leisure time on physical recreation and sport policies and their contribution to the solution of unemployment problems;

- e. to consider the advisability of adopting new methods of work in addition to those already in operation, such as courses for trainers, coaches and managers;
 - f. to undertake a co-ordinated research project assessing the results and impact of national Sport for All policies and campaigns, the results of which should be submitted to the 4th Conference;
 - g. to undertake a study of the effects of professionalisation in sport;
 - h. to undertake the following new priority themes: sport for children, sport for the family, sport for elderly people and sport for the working population; and to study cost-effective sports facilities (in particular energy-saving measures and rational management);
 - i. to study problems associated with undue early specialisation and overtraining of gifted young sportsmen and sportswomen;
 - j. to study issues connected with participation in international sports events;
 - k. to ensure that the results of work achieved in the programme are put in a form which will facilitate their implementation at national level;
2. to recommend to governments of member states that they:
- a. provide full support for their national liaison officers working with the Clearing House, so as to ensure a fuller European co-operation;
 - b. assess the implications for, and impact on, national Sport for All policies of the results of the past priority themes of the CDDS;
3. to recognise the significant contribution of sport to promoting European co-operation, and its greater potential for the future through an expanded work programme of the CDDS, by increasing the resources available to the CDDS in future years from within the total budget of the Council of Europe.

Resolution No. 3/81 on the Greater Involvement of Women in Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Palma de Majorca from 8 to 10 April 1981 for their 3rd Conference;

Accepting that although women have traditionally been less involved in sport than men, they have an equal right to participate, to decide for themselves the type and level of sport which they wish to practise, and to be equally involved in the promotion and management of sport;

Recognising that the present unequal rate of participation of the sexes is the result of sociological patterns and traditional attitudes rather than physiological factors;

Aware that sport can offer enriching forms of leisure activity to those women particularly exposed to the difficulties of dual responsibility of family and work, and to the stresses of urban living;

Concerned to encourage teachers and parents to contribute to girls' awareness, through childhood and adolescence, of the continuing usefulness and value of the practice of sport at all ages;

Considering that the continued existence in certain member states of sport clubs which refuse to offer membership, or offer only restricted membership, to women is contrary to the ideals and spirit of sport and fair play;

Resolve to take all appropriate active policy measures in their countries to encourage greater involvement of women in sport, in particular by:

1. encouraging public authorities, sports federations and other parties involved to recognise and accept their individual responsibilities in facilitating a fundamental change of attitude towards women's participation in sport;
2. promoting a greater use by women of the existing opportunities available to them to take part in sport;
3. making available additional resources, or where this is not possible giving priority out of existing resources, in order to improve facilities for those sports in which women particularly wish to participate;
4. reviewing the position of women in the promotion and administration of sport as a public service, at national, regional and local levels, including the introduction of an active policy of recruitment of women to posts of responsibility;
5. encouraging the provision of crèches in public sports facilities;
6. encouraging the organisation of programmes and facilities to enable all members of families to participate in sport together;
7. considering all possible measures to eliminate sexism in sport and physical education both in and out of school;

Request the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to instruct the CDDS to study as a priority:

1. arrangements for removing sex discrimination as regards membership of public and private sports clubs;
2. the level of the provision of crèches or other child-care facilities in association with sport centres;
3. the number and position of women in administrative and decision-making posts connected with sport;
4. the problem of exploitation (for example, by unduly intensive training) of young athletes - girls in particular - in certain competitive sports;
5. the consequences of national Sport for All policies on the participation of women;
6. the impact of national campaigns designed specifically to increase the involvement of women in sport;

Call upon the International Sports Federations to issue policy statements concerning the provision of resources for those sports in which women wish to participate, to take active measures against existing discriminatory practices, and to consider the urgent need to ensure that women are represented on their policy-making bodies;

Invite the mass media, bearing in mind their editorial independence, to analyse their treatment of sports affairs and the proportion of attention given to men in sport as opposed to women, with a view to redressing the present bias towards 'masculine' and competitive sport.

Resolution No. 4/81 on Sport for Immigrants

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting from 8 to 10 April in Palma de Majorca for their 3rd Conference,

Convinced that sport is important as a means of bringing about greater participation in the life of the host society;

Anxious to see the principles of Sport for All applied to everybody, and in particular to the least privileged groups;

Having analysed and discussed means of facilitating immigrants' access to the practice of sport;

Considering that steps should be taken to make it easier for immigrants to join sports clubs as a means of contributing to their participation in sport, and thus help bring them out of their isolation;

Considering that it is the duty of all to combat, by every available means, including the mass media, schools and governmental and voluntary organisations, those factors that have an adverse effect on immigrants' participation in sport in the society where they have settled;

Considering that the mass media, immigrants' associations, self-help organisations and schools should collaborate in putting out information prepared jointly by immigrants' representatives and sports organisations in order to reflect and meet as well as possible immigrants' needs and wishes;

Considering that, for example, they should encourage the building of sports facilities in areas which have a high concentration of immigrants and are particularly deprived;

Invite non-governmental sports organisations at international, national, regional and local levels to make an effort, or to increase the efforts they are already making, to encourage participation by immigrants;

Invite all organisations in contact with immigrants - local authorities and clubs - to launch specific action programmes drawn up in collaboration with immigrants' representatives;

Request the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to ask the Committee for the Development of Sport:

1. to draw up and co-ordinate an action programme for participation in sport by immigrants in conjunction with the international bodies concerned;
2. to urge national authorities which have not yet done so to set up a number of pilot schemes at local level;

3. to evaluate these pilot schemes and draw lessons from them in order to help them to spread and to strengthen their impact.

Resolution No. 5/81 on Sport for Handicapped Persons

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting from 8 to 10 April 1981 in Palma de Majorca for their 3rd Conference,

Aware of the responsibilities of society towards the handicapped;

After analysing and discussing the ways in which sport can be adapted to different kinds of handicap;

Consider that sport is of paramount importance in preparing for life, restoring and maintaining health, rehabilitating motor functions and providing secondary prevention of neurophysiological accidents;

Recognise sport as a valuable means of education, rehabilitation, enhancement of leisure activities and social integration;

Undertake within their respective countries to:

1. set objectives for the development of adapted physical activities in conjunction with the bodies representing the handicapped, while paying attention to medical surveillance;
2. do their utmost to introduce physical activities and sport in the education, rehabilitation and preventive treatment of the handicapped;
3. encourage the setting-up of independent bodies responsible for the organisation of sports adapted to different kinds of handicap;
4. take measures to make sports facilities more easily accessible, encourage the training of specialist staff and promote research and public information;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to ask the Committee for the Development of Sport to design and implement as a matter of urgency a European programme aimed at easing the practice of sport by handicapped persons and in particular to:

1. lay down general guidelines and establish priorities;
2. centralise and disseminate through the Clearing House the results of the experience gained on this subject within each member state, paying particular attention to research and information;
3. provide international co-ordination of staff training and action;
4. advise governments on the development of specific programmes and give assistance where necessary;
5. assist in the co-ordination of the sports activities of bodies responsible for the handicapped in the fields of health, education rehabilitation and recreation;

6. take suitable measures to guide and support representative European voluntary organisations in order to prevent dissipation of effort and ensure a harmonious progression of action on behalf of the handicapped.

Resolution No. 6/81 on Sport for those Suffering from Deprivation and Urban Stress

The European Ministers responsible for sport, meeting from 8 to 10 April 1981 in Palma de Majorca for their 3rd Conference,

Recalling the recommendation made at their 2nd Conference on "the importance of sport for social groups suffering from deprivation and urban stress" in the context of the European Sport for All Charter;

Welcoming the report of the seminar organised in Glasgow in 1980 on the topic of sport in areas of special need;

Resolve that they will give every support to positive efforts in their countries to identify the precise needs and to encourage the direction of more financial and human resources to these areas of special need;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe:

1. to ask the CDDS:
 - a. to continue its efforts on this topic;
 - b. in particular to continue to support this aspect of the Council of Europe's Campaign for Urban Renaissance;
2. to recommend to the Governments of member states that they:
 - a. should do all in their power to create the atmosphere and promote actively flexible financial and administrative conditions which encourage municipal authorities to carry out comprehensive policies to stimulate sport and physical recreation in areas of deprivation;
 - b. consider how best policies and programmes can be co-ordinated to bring special emphasis to the needs of those living in areas of deprivation;
 - c. encourage the development of relevant research with particular reference to the part that sport and physical recreation can play in helping alleviate poor living conditions;
 - d. consider what special programmes can be devised and developed in their countries as a means of providing sport and recreation to those who are unemployed or underemployed;
 - e. consider ways and means by which special attention can be paid to providing recreational opportunities in areas of deprivation in fulfilment of the Sport for All Charter.

Resolution No. 7/81 on the Increasing Impact of International Tensions on International Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting from 8 to 10 April in Palma de Majorca for their 3rd Conference;

After thorough analysis and discussion of the increasing impact of international tensions upon sport;

Concerned that such tensions between nations might extend to sport and hamper or restrict free international sports contacts;

Convinced that the relationship between sport and politics can benefit from timely and permanent consultations between the parties concerned;

Anxious to uphold and preserve the unity and independence of the international sports organisations;

Reaffirm the views expressed at their previous conference and meetings that decisions concerning international sports events should be taken by the independent sports organisations and not by governments or intergovernmental organisations;

Take note of the report prepared by the Parliamentary Assembly on the Olympic Games and the outlook for their future, and of its Recommendation 738, and its Resolution 900;

Invite the international sports organisations:

1. to comply with the just demands of the sportsmen and sports organisations of the developing countries so that the structures and procedures of the international organisations better reflect their participation in sport;
2. to establish regulations on the conditions for granting and withdrawing permission to stage international sports events;
3. to consider the suggestion made by the Greek Government that a site to be chosen by the IOC (Near Olympia) should be the permanent venue of the Olympic Games;
4. to set down rules (where they do not already exist) which should be as harmonious and comprehensive as possible, regulating admission to, and exclusion from, international sports events of countries or sports organisations and in so doing to make clear that racial, religious or other discrimination against athletes is incompatible with participation in international sport;
5. to reduce the excessive use of national symbols (for example, flags and anthems) and the exploitation of international sports events for nationalistic purposes;
6. to recognise, bearing in mind the responsibilities of both parties, that the interest of international sport would be best served by more regular and systematic dialogue with governments and intergovernmental organisations;

Call upon all governments to respect and defend the freedom of sport as an important factor in the development of international co-operation and understanding, and to support the independent sports organisations in their efforts to provide a regulation that would be applicable to international sports contacts;

Resolve to continue their exchanges of views on possible solutions to political problems in sport, and in particular with the Ministers responsible for Sport of other regions, and with sports organisations of the member states of the Council of Europe, in the framework of the meetings of their informal working party;

Ask the Committee of Ministers to continue to give their support to these meetings;

Request the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to bring this resolution to the attention of governments and relevant sports organisations and to take all appropriate action with a view to furthering its implementation;

Resolution No. 8/81 on Undesirable Developments in International Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting from 8 to 10 April in Palma de Majorca for their 3rd Conference,

Upon thorough analysis and discussion of certain undesirable developments in international sport, and in particular the growing inequality of chances in competitions, and the explosion of costs associated with these competitions;

Concerned that these developments endanger fair and free sports relations, that they counteract the efforts made by the governments in the field of health and education and that they unnecessarily and unjustifiably increase the burden on the budgets of public authorities;

Concerned that commercial interests might affect elite sport in particular in a damaging way;

Invite the international sports organisations:

1. to reduce the inequality of chances by assistance programmes for countries less developed in sport (education and counselling, intensification of sports exchanges, provision of know-how);
2. to consider how the costs of international sports events can be decreased, if necessary by an alteration of the organisations' rules as well as an appropriate limitation of facilities and equipment;
3. to preserve the integrity of sport and the personal integrity of sportsmen;

Call upon all governments, and in particular the contracting parties to the European Cultural Convention, to support the international sports organisations in the above tasks;

Request the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to bring this resolution to the attention of governments and relevant sports organisations and to take all appropriate action with a view to furthering its implementation.

4th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (Malta, 15 - 16 May 1984)

Resolution No. 1/84 on the European Anti-doping Charter for Sport having been adopted as Recommendation No. R (84) 19 by the Committee of Ministers is to be found in Part One of this volume.

Resolution No. 2/84 on the Impact of Sport for All Policies and Programmes

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference, on 15 and 16 May 1984,

Recalling:

1. the principles of the European Sport for All Charter;
2. the work of the CDDS, and in particular the rationalisation project and evaluation study of the impact of Sport for All policies and programmes;
3. the cultural and social values of Sport for All, and its benefits for health, self-realisation, and the quality of life;

Considering:

1. that there is a positive relationship between the existence of a specific Sport for All policy and the level of participation;
2. that although the aims, objectives, values, and the means for realising a Sport for All philosophy do not significantly differ, a Sport for All strategy allows for many different approaches depending on the economic, socio-cultural and geographical circumstances of member states;
3. that the needs of the communities for sports opportunities are best assessed at the local level and that they are best provided at an economic cost through co-operation between local and national authorities and organisations, both public and private;

Declare:

1. that the policies of Ministries responsible for sport and of the national sports bodies should as far as possible aim to ensure the continued provision of high quality opportunities for the whole population to take part in physical activities and of aid and support for all participants in sport at any level or ability, of all ages and origins so that a sports policy can meet the needs and demands of modern society;

Resolve:

1. to improve the impact of national Sport for All policies by implementing more fully at national level the work of the Council of Europe in sport;
2. that Sport for All requires adequate, multi-purpose, low energy-cost facilities, which are well managed and provide for recreational needs, and that full use should be made of all existing facilities, including municipal, club and educational facilities;
3. to encourage the media, and especially television, while recognising their independence, to promote, where possible, Sport for All;
4. to encourage the use of full-time or part-time voluntary or professional workers in Sport for All and to foster the training of specialists in marketing and management, organisation and promotion;

5. to make full use of all possibilities of financing Sport for All;
6. to foster an awareness among the international sports organisations of the desirability of making available some of the money coming from international sports events for Sport for All programmes launched by competent organisations, especially in developing countries;
7. to encourage the most cost-effective use of modern information technology in the field of Sport for All;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to instruct the CDDS:

1. to prepare proposals for improving the effective implementation of the work of the Council of Europe on promoting Sport for All within member states, with particular reference to the points agreed in this resolution;
2. to provide for more efficient bilateral and multilateral co-operation and co-ordination of aid in Sport for All development for some member states, and in particular the exchange of information;
3. to explore, where necessary, ways of increasing the importance of physical education in schools as a means of promoting Sport for All.

Resolution No. 3/84 on the Olympic Games

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference, from 15 to 16 May 1984, express their complete and wholehearted support for the Olympic Games, both now and in the future. They wish the International Olympic Committee well in their current efforts to maintain and enhance the success of the Olympic movement.

Resolution No. 4/84 on Economic Changes in Sport

The European Minister responsible for Sport meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference from 15 to 16 May 1984,

Considering the fact that the concept of Sport for All, as adopted in the European Sport for All Charter, has received considerable backing in all member states;

Noting that the relationship between work and leisure is continually changing, and that both are vital to every human being;

Convinced that sport has an important contribution to make to the worthwhile use of increased leisure time and is a good means of improving the quality of people's lives, physically, mentally and socially;

Realising that this concept has considerably increased governments' responsibility in the promotion, development and implementation of sport programmes;

Conscious of the present world-wide economic recession, unemployment and limited public funds, the ever increasing costs of sports participation, and the costs of possible changes in sport facilities which are imposing great strains on policies and structures already established;

Aware of the fact that commercial sponsorship and marketing in sport are already recognised and accepted as an additional means of financing sport, and at the same time realising that the increasing business interest in sport and sport sponsorship are presenting serious threats to the independence and autonomy of sport organisations and undermining the ethical values of sportsmanship;

Resolve:

1. to safeguard the gains in participation achieved in the last decade;
2. in association with the voluntary and the commercial sectors, to establish policies for recreational and competitive sport, both nationally and internationally aiming at:
 - a. clearly defining the roles of each sector;
 - b. co-ordinating their involvement in the running and the use of facilities;
 - c. implementing programmes for sports promotion among groups with low participation;
 - d. to investigate further the above guidelines and the economic importance of sport in relation to changing social trends;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to instruct the CDDS to examine the questions raised by this Resolution.

Resolution No. 5/84 on Employment in Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference on 15 and 16 May 1984;

Considering that unemployment is one of the most pressing social problems in Europe;

Considering that governments have a major responsibility to find solutions to this problem;

Noting that a prerequisite for the practice of sport is the availability of sufficient qualified staff at each level of administrative and technical management, leadership and training/coaching;

Considering that such staff can be both voluntary and professional, and that professional staff can also be deployed in support of voluntary staff;

Considering that, because of the contribution of such qualified staff to the quality and accessibility of sport and thus to the benefit of sport, the voluntary sports organisations themselves should make a financial contribution to the employment of professional staff;

Considering that in view of the contribution of sport to health, social development and integration and to a positive use of leisure time for young and old, governments too have a responsibility to allow for the employment of professional staff;

Noting that during the Papendal seminar in 1993 "Professional support of volunteers in sport" it appeared that several obstacles existed to the appointment of an adequate number of qualified staff both for the promotion of sport and in the technical, administrative and organisational fields at different levels;

Resolve:

- I. to study ways in which national "employment in sport programmes" could be realised; such programmes could consider ways of:
 - a. encouraging sports organisations to put forward proposals for permanent employment at the different levels;
 - b. considering if and how regional and local authorities can be associated with the development of an "employment in sport programme";
 - c. joint financing by sports organisations and public authorities;
 - d. examining the question of whether social benefit funds can be used for the financing of an "employment in sport programme";
 - e. examining if and to what extent the commercial sector could participate in the financing of such a programme;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to ask the CDDS to monitor the follow-up to this resolution and, if necessary, to make further proposals, for example, the setting up of a working group.

Resolution No. 6/84 on Spectator Violence Associated with Sport

The European Ministers responsible for sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference, on 15 and 16 May 1984,

Confirming their continuing disquiet about incidents of violence among spectators attending sporting events and especially at international club and representative football matches between teams from their countries;

Deploring especially the incidents which have occurred throughout the current football season in several member countries;

Confirming their determination to do what they can to reduce, if not eliminate, such anti-social behaviour;

Acknowledging especially the initiatives taken by UEFA in preparing regulations and guidelines for national football federations on measures to be taken at matches staged under its auspices;

Convinced that efforts to defeat this problem need the co-operation of all involved in the organisation and staging of sports events, governmental and non-governmental organisations alike;

Take note, with pleasure, of the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of the Recommendation No. (84) 8, on the Reduction of Spectator Violence at Sporting Events and in particular at Football Matches;

Appreciate that the provisions of this recommendation would do much to reduce the violence associated with football;

Resolve to do all within their competence to ensure full implementation and resolve to draw it to the attention of their respective national football authorities;

Ask the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to bring this Recommendation to the attention of UEFA;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to ask the CDDS, in the period up to the 5th Conference, to monitor the operation of the provisions of this recommendation, to review its effectiveness and to consider what steps could be taken in the future to further the objective of stopping spectator violence;

Recommend that UEFA and other specialist bodies should be consulted, as appropriate, on any further measures.

Resolution No. 7/84 on Sport for the Handicapped and other Health Impaired Groups

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference on 15 and 16 May 1984,

Emphasising the need for special measures for groups whose participation in physical education and sport on an equitable basis is otherwise difficult or impossible;

Recalling the principles of the Sport for All Charter, and their Resolution No. 5/81 on Sport for the Handicapped adopted at their 3rd Conference, and in particular the need to implement a European programme aimed at easing the practice of sport by handicapped persons;

Aware of the health-promoting and rehabilitating effect of physical education and sport as well as its importance for the overall development of the personality and as a means of social integration;

Supporting the efforts of international sport organisations and bodies for the development of sport for the handicapped and other health impaired groups;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to recommend that the governments of member states continue their efforts to develop physical education and sport for the handicapped and other health impaired groups, in particular by:

1. when building or converting sports facilities, to ensure that there is suitable access for these groups, thus increasing their participation opportunities in physical education and sport;
2. seeing to it that sufficient financial support is given to the physical education and sport activities of such groups;
3. developing training for physical education, pre-school education and general education teachers so as to include sufficient instruction concerning the need and importance of adapted physical education and sport for the handicapped and other health impaired groups with the aim of integrating this education into general physical education and sports activities;
4. promoting the adequate representation of the above-mentioned groups in the decision-making bodies concerning physical education and sport;

5. encouraging national and local sports bodies and organisations to undertake research and pilot projects in order to improve the participation of such groups in physical education and sport;
6. to this end, promoting co-operation between administrators in different sectors, particularly in the fields of physical education and sport, health, social welfare and education;
7. furthering international research co-operation as well as exchanges of information and documentation concerning measures aimed at improving the situation of the handicapped and other health impaired groups in physical education and sport.

Resolution No. 8/84 on Sport for Socially Underprivileged and Marginal groups

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference on 15 and 16 May 1984,

Convinced that sport is an important way of helping the social reintegration of all kinds of socially underprivileged and marginal groups;

Anxious to see that the principles of Sport for All should apply to everybody, and in particular to these groups;

Considering that steps should be taken to ease their access to the practice of sport;

Considering that it is the duty of all governmental authorities to encourage by all available means the building of sports facilities for these groups;

Request the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to ask the CDDS:

1. to draw up an action programme for participation in sport for these vulnerable groups, in conjunction with the governmental sports authorities;
2. to develop an action programme for the spreading of Sport for All for these target groups.

Resolution No. 9/84 in relation to Apartheid

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference from 15 to 16 May 1984,

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to ensure that there are exchanges of information on national policies with regard to all discriminatory practices in sport, including *apartheid*.

Resolution No. 10/84 on European Sports Co-operation

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference on 15 and 16 May 1984,

Recalling the European Sport for All Charter (Resolution (76) 41);

Reaffirming that the Council of Europe and the CDDS are the most appropriate fora for European Sports Co-operation at the intergovernmental level;

Congratulating the CDDS on its work in directing the implementation of the Charter, in particular in the exchange of technical information and expertise;

Applauding the contribution of the NGOs to this work;

Noting the increasing need for frequent political co-operation between member states in the field of sport;

Noting that the decisions of the autonomous international sports organisations have an impact upon the policies and expenditure plans of central and local government authorities;

Reaffirming, therefore, the need, expressed at their 3rd Conference for an effective and systematic dialogue between international sports organisations and intergovernmental organisations;

Concerned that the CDDS as presently constituted is not easily able to represent their collective views;

Noting the provisions of Resolution (71) 44 and of Resolution (76) 3;

Bearing in mind the discussions at this conference;

Request the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to:

1. make arrangements for the preparation of their next conference which take account of the autonomy of the conference;
2. to ask the CDDS to study possible modifications to its working methods and/or terms of reference to be examined at their next conference and subsequently by the Committee of Ministers.

Resolution No. 11/84 on past and future work of the CDDS, 1981 to 1984 and 1984 to 1986

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference on 15 and 16 May 1984,

Recalling the Resolutions adopted at their 3rd Conference;

Thanking the CDDS for its work on the subjects identified at that conference as priorities for European sports co-operation;

Thanking the Clearing House for its continuing contribution to this co-operation;

Endorsing the conclusions of this work as submitted in the background paper for Theme I of this Conference;

Reaffirming their conviction that the Council of Europe and the European Cultural Convention, with their possibilities for political, practical and technical forms of co-operation, should remain the principal framework for European intergovernmental co-operation in sport;

Warmly thank the Maltese government for its hospitality during this Conference and gratefully accept the offer of the Irish government to host the 5th Conference in 1986 at Dublin;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to request the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS), within agreed budgetary resources, to continue to provide policy-makers with help in implementing the provisions of the European Sport for All Charter adopted at the 1st Conference by giving special attention to the following areas, where appropriate in co-operation with the international sports organisations:

1. with regard to Article 1:

proposing long term policies for sports development in the 1990s, the balance to be achieved between policies designed to further on the one hand top level competitive sport and on the other recreational sport, taking into account the impact of international sport on national sports policies;

2. with regard to Article 2:

the funding of sport, and the desired relationship between public provision, the voluntary contribution and the commercial sector; and to suggest ways and methods of achieving harmonious and balanced partnerships, based on clearly stated roles for governments, sports organisations and private initiatives;

3. with regard to Article 3:

to make a co-ordinated European study of the economic and financial importance of sport, including its economic impact on other areas of policy making, planning and cultural life;

4. with regard to Article 4:

to propose ways of intensifying co-operation between public and voluntary bodies, both at national and European levels, taking into account their relationships with the commercial sector;

5. with regard to Article 5:

to propose ways of maintaining the ethical values of sport, for example, by helping the effective implementation of the European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport adopted at this Conference, and of Recommendation R (84) 8 on the Reduction of Spectator Violence at Sporting Events; and to study the influence of commercial pressures, including the impact of TV rights, on sport, and to prepare if necessary a revised sports sponsorship code;

6. with regard to Articles 6 and 8:

to study the roles of public, voluntary and commercial bodies in the provision of sports facilities and in the recruitment, training and employment of the personnel needed for sports development policies for the late 1980s and 1990s.

Declaration on Sport as a means of Peace

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference on 15 and 16 May 1984,

Considering that the Olympic Games and the Olympic ideal have always been - both at the time of the original Games and today - an invitation to peace and mutual understanding;

Declare today that this invitation would only be an empty gesture if it is not accompanied by common efforts by all countries to find ways for dialogue which would facilitate participation by everybody in the great four-yearly festival of youth to proclaim the unshakeable desire of the people of the world to live in peace.

5th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(*Dublin, 30 September-2 October 1986*)

Resolution No. 1/86 the European Charter for Sport for All: Disabled Persons having been adopted as Recommendation No. R (86) 18 by the Committee of Ministers is reproduced in Part One of this Volume.

Resolution No. 2/86 on Progress in European Sports Co-operation

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Dublin for their 5th Conference from 30 September to 2 October 1986,

1. General

Considering that sport continues to occupy an ever-increasingly important place in society and public policy, both because of its positive contributions to the happiness of citizens and to the health of society, and because of some undesirable effects deriving from a phenomenon of such mass popularity;

Noting that Sport for All, the concept first conceived within the Council of Europe and developed in the European Sport for All Charter (Resolution (76) 41), has now become recognised universally and that Sport for All programmes have been discussed within many international governmental and non-governmental sports organisations;

Expressing the wish that the Council of Europe might develop or strengthen its links with such organisations, whether universal, regional or European, in order to contribute actively to the development of such programmes;

Recalling the proposals which they have submitted to the Committee of Ministers for starting a dialogue with Sports Ministers from other regions of the world, including with those from other European countries;

Reaffirming their attachment to the framework of the Council of Europe, and the European Cultural Convention, as the most suitable one for the discussion of common problems and for the elaboration of common policies in the field of sport, and welcoming the Parliamentary Assembly's support and co-operation;

Noting that the draft 3rd Medium-Term Plan of the Council of Europe provides a sound framework for continued co-operation and the further development of sports policies for the 1990s;

2. Work Programme 1984-1986

Thanking the CDDS for undertaking work on the instructions of the Committee of Ministers on those Resolutions adopted at their last Conference (Malta, 15 to 16 May 1984) in which they asked for action, and approving the results of it;

Noting that the changes introduced by the CDDS into its working methods since 1984 take account of the question they evoked in Resolution N°10/84 adopted at their last Conference;

Considering that these changes provide a sound and useful basis for continuing intensive co-operation between the Sports Ministers, the Committee of Ministers and the CDDS;

Looking forward to strengthening such co-operation in the future;

Noting the results of other work carried out by the CDDS from 1984 to 1986, and particularly welcoming the clarification of its sports information policy and the redefinition of its links with the Clearing House, and the completion of work on the Eurofit project on testing physical fitness;

Thanking the Clearing House for its constructive role in adapting itself to the new sports information policy of the CDDS;

Considering that the increase and growing diversity of participation in sport and physical recreation are bound up with significant changes in the relationships between sport, industry, research, public authorities and the media;

Welcoming and supporting the twin projects begun by the CDDS on the study of the economic significance of sport and on new partnerships in sport, and agreeing, as appropriate, to provide for the co-operation of their experts in this work;

Noting the Parliamentary Assembly's Recommendation 1047 on the dangers of boxing;

Warmly thanking the Irish government for its organisation of and hospitality during this Conference;

Resolve:

3. General

to accept, gratefully, the offer of the Icelandic government to meet in Iceland in 1989 for their 6th Conference;

to continue to meet informally in order to exchange views on matters of common concern as needs arise, and gratefully to accept the offer of the Greek government to meet in Greece for their 13th informal meeting in 1987;

to continue and strengthen their dialogue with the international sports organisations;

4. with regard to Spectator Violence associated with Sport:

to congratulate the CDDS on its prompt preparation of the draft European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches;

to welcome the report prepared by the CDDS on its activities concerning spectator violence associated with sport from 1983 to 1986;

to continue co-operation with the *Union des Associations Européennes de Football (UEFA)* and to express their gratitude for past co-operation;

to urge the Standing Committee of the European Convention, to pursue energetically the task entrusted to it by the Convention, where necessary in liaison with the CDDS;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe:

to provide adequate support for the development of appropriate contacts with other organisations concerned with the development of sport, within and beyond Europe, both by the Sports Ministers themselves and by the CDDS as the Committee of Ministers may decide;

to support the continuation of work on violence associated with sport in general, and in particular to study the reasons for this violence and to begin work on the educational aspects and long-term prevention;

to support the proposals made by the CDDS to strengthen its work on sports information exchange and analysis and its input to the Clearing House;

5. to ask the CDDS:

a. to study in the period up to the 6th Conference the following subjects:

- i. the economic significance of sport, and to report to the Conference on the results of this project;
- ii. the status and protection of sports participants at all levels;
- iii. the interrelationships between sport and linked socio-economic activities (such as tourism, health, leisure, the media) and to make proposals for new joint strategies and programmes;
- iv. new developments in leisure oriented sports facilities.

Resolution No. 3/86 on Sport for Prisoners and Young Delinquents

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Dublin for their 5th Conference from 30 September to 2 October 1986;

Considering the importance of not neglecting humanitarian factors recognised by human rights;

Taking account of each country's domestic law;

Pointing out that the European Sport for All Charter makes no distinction of social category;

Invite the member governments of the Council of Europe to:

1. recognise the value and benefits of physical education and sports activities in prisons and other custodial centres;

2. encourage and, where necessary, offer support, including financial, to sports organisations so that they offer their aid and experience in developing with prison authorities sports programmes - be they competitive or not - especially for particular categories of detainees;
3. prepare for detainees' release and social reintegration through the organisation of sports meetings inside and if possible outside establishments, one means of so doing being to allow inmates to join sports clubs;
4. encourage, where necessary, prison departments to provide animators to help detainees develop and organise their own sport and recreation as an exercise in independence;
5. assist the deployment and training of an adequate number of motivated and qualified staff (from prison services, sports associations, voluntary organisations or other sources, as appropriate to needs and circumstances) to carry out the aforementioned programmes;
6. provide opportunities for prison and detention centre staff to take basic or further training for a sports or physical educational qualification;
7. encourage sports authorities and prison services to run common training schemes so that qualifications are mutually recognised;
8. enable teachers of sport and physical education who wish to work in prisons or detention centres to gain experience of them;
9. provide prison establishments with sports facilities and enable those without their own facilities to have access to suitable local facilities where security considerations permit;
10. encourage the development of research strategies, where necessary, to assess the effects of regular sport and recreation on detainees' physical and mental well-being and on former detainees;
11. encourage the development of sports programmes for potential young offenders (that is, those at risk of custodial sentences should they further offend) via co-operation between sports organisations, municipalities, police, probation services and voluntary organisations;

Invite the Committee of Ministers to ask the CDDS to ensure that the work begun on this project is properly pursued.

Resolution No. 4/86 on Doping in Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Dublin for their 5th Conference from 30 September to 2 October 1986,

Welcoming the several developments both at national and at international level reported to the conference on measures designed to implement the European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport adopted at their 4th Conference;

Thanking the international sports organisations for their co-operation in this matter;

Determined to do all in their power, both at governmental level and in co-operation with the sports movement, to eradicate doping in sport;

Welcoming the positive proposals made, *inter alia*, by the Canadian Minister responsible for Sport, on future action to widen the impact of the European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport, and accepting his offer to collaborate with the Council of Europe member states and other nations with this objective in view;

Resolve:

to encourage, in accordance with the principles set out in the European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport, the working out of measures, where necessary, in order to reduce trafficking in doping agents and to promote preventive aspects, including educational campaigns;

to encourage sports organisations and schools to carry out information and educational campaigns, so as to draw the attention of athletes and young people in general to the fact that doping is both dangerous and unfair, and defend the ethical and physical value of sport;

to offer their continued support to the many international and national sports organisations which have acted in accordance with the principles set out in the European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport, and to urge other sports organisations to do so;

to draw the attention of the sports organisations to the desirability of uniform and effective regulations, procedures and penalties to be applied in a consistent manner; in this context, Ministers encourage sports organisations to impose an effective penalty, normally a life ban from international competitions, as already provided for in the regulations of some sports organisations, as for example the IOC; and, because of the particular problems raised by the availability of certain doping agents, for the need for them to take adequate counter-measures, for instance in proper testing programmes, including out-of-competition controls;

to invite the sports organisations to adapt their disciplinary procedures to follow the principles set out in the conference paper MSL-5 (86) B 3, particularly with regard to a fair hearing and an appeal body;

to express their confidence that the sports organisations will continue to deal with the problems of doping in sport in accordance with their seriousness; and to thank them for their continuing co-operation with the Council of Europe on this question;

to encourage the International Olympic Committee to include clearer criteria relative to the anti-doping campaign in its own eligibility rules and bye-laws;

Invite the Committee of Ministers:

1. to consider ways in which European co-operation could help with the resolution of problems connected with the distribution and availability of certain doping agents;
2. to study ways in which the Canadian authorities could be associated with future work on doping, including the proposals set out below;
3. to ask the CDDS to follow up as soon as possible the proposals made to the conference with a view to:
 - a. enlarging the circle of countries or regions which could accept and begin to apply the principles laid down in the European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport;

- b. encouraging the sports organisations to take further action on the measures proposed for the harmonisation of their anti-doping regulations and procedures.

Resolution No. 5/86 on Sport for All: Injuries and their Prevention

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Dublin for their 5th Conference from 30 September to 2 October 1986,

Recognising that sport has an overall beneficial impact on physical, social and psychological well-being;

Convinced of the health protection and health promotion potentials of sport;

Aware of the medical and health care problems related to mass participation in sport;

Convinced that the costs of these problems can be reduced by adequate prevention measures;

Aware of the lack of sufficient scientific information on the mechanisms of injury occurrence;

Holding the view that European co-operative action in the field of the prevention of sports injuries is both necessary and desirable;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to ask the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS):

1. to ensure the proper execution of the co-ordinated research project "Sport for All: injuries and their prevention" which should include study of the problems concerning education and information, training, medical checks and guidance, facilities and equipment, and to evaluate the effects of different national prevention programmes;
2. in the light of the results from this project, to consider ways in which healthy participation in sport and recreation might be promoted in a co-ordinated European programme.

Resolution No. 6/86 on International Sports Competitions

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Dublin for their 5th Conference from 30 September to 2 October 1986,

Recalling Resolution (76) 41 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the Principles for a Policy of Sport for All, and especially Articles 2, 3, 5 and 8 of its Appendix;

Considering they share some responsibility for the general interest in relation to the staging of major sports events;

Stressing the important reinforcing role of major sports events on sports development and behaviour;

Noting the initiative of the Dutch Minister responsible for Sport in proposing a meeting of Ministers responsible for sport from those countries regularly hosting major international sports events;

Emphasise that the appropriate sports organisations should be invited to such a meeting and help with its preparation;

Agree that in the context of their next informal meeting they will discuss this proposal further with a view to holding the proposed meeting within the next three years.

Resolution No. 7/86 on New Partnerships in Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Dublin for their 5th Conference from 30 September to 2 October 1986,

Recalling the European Sport for All Charter, approved at their first Conference and adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe as Resolution (76) 41 on the Principles for a Policy of Sport for All;

Taking note of the "European Sports Sponsorship Code" of which the 3rd Conference at Palma de Majorca (1981), "took note with satisfaction";

Having considered the results of the seminar "New partnerships in sport", Papendal, April 1986, concerning the contributions of government, sport, commerce and media to the development of sport;

Recognising that interest by the media and the commercial sector in sport has increased considerably during the last decade;

Are of the opinion that the impact of the media and the commercial sector on sport and on sports policy has on the whole contributed positively to the development of sport;

Considering that these interests will continue to increase in the years to come;

Recognising that for the development of the aims of governmental policies for sport and their means of action there is a need for a continuous exchange of information and development of practical co-operation, leading, in many cases, to consultation and if possible, co-ordination of the aims and means of action between the other parties involved;

Recommend that such exchange, consultation and co-ordination should where necessary, take place in meetings between the four parties involved;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to ask the CDDS to consider ways of organising a similar exchange and consultation at European level.

Resolution No. 8/86 on Sport and the Environment

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Dublin for their 5th Conference from 30 September to 2 October 1986,

Recognising the importance of sport as an essential factor in human development, and its contribution to health and the quality of life;

Noting that sports are practised to an increasing extent (competition, Sport for All, leisure sports) and aware of the fact that the establishment and the use of sports facilities may also have disadvantages for man and the environment;

Convinced that the setting of sports facilities close to residential areas is essential to promoting participation, to preserving ecologically fragile environments, by helping to reduce environmental problems caused by excessive traffic;

Recognising the importance of reconciling sporting and environmental interests when and where these are in conflict;

Desiring to build upon the principles of Recommendation No. R (81) 8 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on sport and recreation and nature conservation in inland water areas;

Invite member governments:

1. to ensure that the interests of sports are taken into account in regional plans and urban development planning, having regard to environmental considerations, and that appropriate areas for sports facilities are indicated following consultation with sports organisations;
2. to make efforts, together with the sports organisations and the environmental protection associations, to ensure that careful use is made of nature and landscapes in the practice of sport.

Resolution No. 9/86 on Apartheid in Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Dublin for their 5th Conference from 30 September to 2 October 1986,

Considering the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms laid down in the European Convention on Human Rights;

Gravely concerned that the policies and practices of *apartheid* in South Africa which are universally condemned invariably have an impact upon sports and infringe those rights and freedoms;

Recalling their previous statements condemning all discriminatory practices in sport, and in particular *apartheid*;

Reaffirming their unqualified support for the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation and their belief that merit and interest should be the sole criteria for participation in sports activities;

Welcoming the decisions of the IOC and of most international sports federations to exclude South Africa from all international sports activities;

Recognising that participation in *apartheid* sports activities condones and strengthens *apartheid*;

Aware of the efforts of some sportsmen inside South Africa to eradicate *apartheid* through peaceful means;

Believing that sports federations can play a positive role;

1. Strongly condemn *apartheid* practices in sports in South Africa;

2. Resolve to take all possible action to encourage those sports federations which have not yet done so to break all sports links with South Africa and exchange information regularly on the progress towards this goal;
3. Agree not to provide financial or other assistance to enable sports bodies, teams or individuals to participate in sports activities in South Africa;
4. Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to ask the CDDS, in the period up to the 6th Conference, to consider what steps could be taken in the future to further the objective of eradicating *apartheid* in sports, in co-ordination with other initiatives which might be taken by the Council of Europe on the subject of *apartheid*.

Resolution No. 10/86 on the Games of the XXIV Olympiad in 1988

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Dublin for their 5th Conference from 30 September to 2 October 1986,

Conscious of the international significance of the Olympic Games;

Taking note of the efforts of the IOC effectively to deal with the many difficult issues facing the Olympic movement;

Express their full support for the Olympic Games now and in the future; and for the work of the IOC to secure this continued development of the Olympic movement and their desire to ensure the greatest possible participation in the 1988 Olympic Games and beyond.

6th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (Reykjavik, 30 May-1 June 1989)

Resolution No. 1/89 on Doping in sport and the draft Anti-doping Convention

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting at Reykjavik for their 6th Conference from 30 May to 1 June 1989,

Welcome the adoption by the 1st Permanent World Anti-Doping in Sport Conference in Ottawa (26 to 29 June 1988) of the text, based on the European Anti-Doping Charter, and supported by the 2nd International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Sport and Physical Education organised by UNESCO at Moscow (22 to 25 November 1988);

Note that the recommendation of the UNESCO conference called for member states to examine the desirability of recognising and adopting the International Olympic Anti-doping Charter;

Endorse the principles of this Charter and those elements that relate to the role of governments, and support the efforts of the Canadian government to promote the world-wide endorsement of the Charter among governments;

Note that since the Sports Ministers at their 13th informal meeting at Athens, 1 and 2 June 1988, made their proposal for the preparation of an anti-doping Convention, some developments in international sport have further reinforced the need for concerted and effective international action to

combat doping in sport, to be taken by public authorities and sports organisations acting in conjunction in their respective but complementary areas of responsibility;

Welcome the decision taken by the International Olympic Committee to set up an independent doping control team for international out-of-competition testing;

Appeal to all sports organisations:

1. to follow the International Olympic Anti-Doping Charter;
2. to introduce proper control and disciplinary procedures in line with that Charter;
3. to facilitate the work of the IOC independent out-of-competition doping control team;
4. to introduce medical care and supervision for their members which respects the rights of sportsmen and sportswomen;
5. to develop constructive educational campaigns;

Welcome the proposals made by the Committee for the Development of Sport with regard to a draft Anti-Doping Convention;

Resolve to continue their efforts to achieve world-wide agreements on effective anti-doping measures;

Consider that the draft Anti-Doping Convention is one such measure and hope that other states not participating in the Conference will examine this draft text favourably with a view to extending international co-operation and harmonisation on this subject;

Approve the draft texts of the Anti-Doping Convention and explanatory memorandum as examined by this Conference,

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to:

1. adopt the text of this draft Convention (see Part I of this Volume) and to decide to open it for signature at an early date;
2. invite other states not members of the Council of Europe to accede to the Convention;
3. authorise the publication of the draft explanatory memorandum to the draft Convention;
4. instruct the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the government of Canada;
5. instruct the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the governments of states invited to accede to the European Cultural Convention and to the international sports organisations.

Resolution No. 2/89 on European Sports Co-operation

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting at Reykjavik for their 6th Conference, from 30 May to 1 June 1989,

Reaffirming their belief that sport is an integral part of education and culture, contributes to human development, plays an irreplaceable role in the quality of life of citizens, and that successful policies for sport can contribute to personal and social well-being;

Conscious of their duty to encourage by all appropriate means friendly and healthy participation in sport, and peaceful spectatorship of sports events;

Considering that sport and cultural activities and events on an increasingly broad European level could have a very positive impact on cultural and social progress and contribute to European unity;

Noting with satisfaction the participation as observers at the 6th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport of the Ministers from Hungary and Poland;

Work of the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS):

1. Thank the CDDS, the Clearing House and the authorities of member states for the work accomplished since the 5th Conference at Dublin in 1986, for the substantial reports on priority themes presented to this Conference, and take note of the results of this work;
2. Note with satisfaction that the major co-ordinated research project on "Sport for All: injuries and their prevention" has been completed by the CDDS, and look forward to the early completion of the project on the "Economic significance of sport", and hope that these studies, and their future reviews, will be of help to those responsible for framing national policies in these areas;
3. Consider that it is desirable for as many States as possible to join in the work of such projects and to participate in them to the greatest extent possible;
4. Attach particular importance to the completion of current projects such as Sports Management Training, the Social Protection of Athletes, the cultural and sporting aspects of traditional games, the planning of sports policies, the study of young people's ethical values in sport, etc.;
5. Note that the growing demands of the commercial sector on sport, and the increasing requirement for professional management within sport will put new strains on the traditional voluntary management of sport and its clubs;
6. Express their determination that they will try to ensure that the virtues and benefits of the voluntary ethos remain intact while helping the voluntary sports movement to adapt to these changes;
7. Note that while levels of participation in sport are still increasing, the average levels of physical fitness in member states are a cause for concern for the public authorities;

Resolve:

1. to study, within the framework of the States Party to the European Cultural Convention, all matters of common interest concerning sport, including the implications for sport in Europe of the common internal market;
2. to promote actively the implementation on a wide scale and on the common basis set out in Recommendation No. R (87) 9 of the Committee of Ministers, the Eurofit tests of physical fitness for school-aged children;
3. to make further efforts to enable disabled persons to exercise their right to sport, including at an elite level, whenever possible on an equal footing with able-bodied people and to promote their involvement with sports decision-making, following the principles set out in Recommendation No. R (86) 18 of the Committee of Ministers (Resolution No. 1/86 of the Dublin Conference) and urge the relevant international and national sports organisations to accelerate their own reforms and progress in these respects;
4. to take all appropriate steps to enable mentally handicapped persons to participate adequately in adapted physical activities;

5. to undertake, in conjunction with their central sports organisations, preventative campaigns to reduce the incidence of injuries in sport, and to promote safety in exercise and sport, following the principles set out in the Conference paper presented by the Dutch Minister;
6. to take account of the benefits of sport to national economies, public revenue, industry and employment, in facilitating the duty, as set out in the European Sport for All Charter adopted at their first Conference, of public authorities to ensure that there is sufficient provision of opportunities and facilities to enable all citizens, residents and visitors, regardless of age, sex, national origin or economic circumstances, who so wish, to take part in sport or physical recreation activities;
7. to bear in mind the importance of traditional games in both national and the European cultural heritages, and to take steps to preserve them at first by preparing a catalogue of them and, where appropriate, to enable young people to contribute to their further development;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe:

1. to bear in mind the possibilities offered by sports co-operation in the context of its general policy adopted on 5 May 1989;
2. to encourage participation by states not yet party to the European Cultural Convention on Council of Europe activities on sport, wherever this may be of potential mutual benefit, in particular when such participation may enable sport better to play its due part in encouraging a sense of European cultural identity and/or in promoting international understanding and practical harmonisation in sport;
3. to continue to extend this participation to other non-European states where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis;
4. to initiate contacts with other intergovernmental sports organisations with a view to discussing problems arising in international sport;
5. to instruct the CDDS to pay particular attention to the following subjects in the period leading up to the 7th Conference:
 - a. the preparation of a study on ways of organising:
 - i. new sport activities on a European level and under the guidance of the responsible sports organisations;
 - ii. seminars concerning the practical implementation of integrated sport and cultural activities;
 - b. the development of fair-play campaigns for the purposes, inter alia, of reducing violence and injuries among players and promoting the positive benefits of regular sporting activity;
 - c. the preparation of a draft text on:
 - i. the role of sport in the educational processes of young people;

- ii. measures to improve the quality and effectiveness of the links between physical education in schools, school sport and out-of-school sport, and the links between schools and clubs to ease the passage and transition by young people into the world of adult sport and recreation;
- iii. ways and means of encouraging appropriate public and non-governmental organisations to develop a programme of multilateral sport exchanges for school-aged children;
- d. the preparation, bearing in mind any proposals of the Standing Committee on Resolution No. 4/89 on Safety, of a draft text on Spectator Safety at Sports Grounds and Events;
- e. the preparation of suitable tests to monitor the physical fitness of adults, building upon the philosophy of Eurofit;
- f. the preparation of a draft text outlining the principles which should underlie the desirable role of the various partners of the sports movement involved in the promotion and development of Sport for All, including the public authorities, the commercial sector and the mass media.

The Conference:

1. Thanks the CDDS for preparing draft guidelines for future informal meetings of Sports Ministers and agrees that:
 - a. informal meetings play a valuable part in European sports co-operation;
 - b. they should be held on an *ad hoc* basis, to discuss urgent or particular topics;
 - c. the host government should play a preponderant role in preparing informal meetings, giving where possible emphasis to the discussion of new topics;
 - d. the object of informal meetings, as distinct from the triennial Conferences, is not necessarily to reach formal agreements but to discuss topical issues;
 - e. an official report of proceedings is not necessary but a press communiqué should be prepared, summarising the main items of discussion;
2. Express their sincere gratitude to the host government and to the Icelandic Minister of Culture and Education, Chairman of the Conference, for the perfect organisation of and their warm hospitality during the 6th Conference;
3. Resolves to meet, at the kind invitation of the government of the Hellenic Republic in 1992 for their 7th Conference, at Rhodes;
4. Resolves to meet in informal meetings, as often as pressing needs may dictate, in accordance with the guidelines agreed above.

Resolution No. 3/89 on Spectator Violence

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Reykjavik from 30 May to 1 June 1989 for their 6th Conference,

Note with pleasure that fifteen member states are Contracting Parties to the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches and urge as many other member states as possible to sign and/or ratify the Convention rapidly;

Note that the problems of spectator violence remain a cause for serious concern, particularly in the aftermath of important matches and that public and football authorities must continue to be vigilant and to act together in the closest possible co-operation;

Thank the Standing Committee of the European Convention for the work it has undertaken and for the report presented to this Conference;

Note with pleasure, subject only to the regrettable behaviour of a small number of supporters, the successful outcome of the work of the responsible authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany, UEFA and the national authorities concerned with the European Football Championships in 1988;

Approve the guidelines for the control of ticket sales prepared by the Standing Committee;

Approve the Comprehensive Report on Measures to combat Hooliganism prepared by the Standing Committee at the request of the Sports Ministers at their 13th informal meeting at Athens;

Agree to work for the implementation of the controls and of such measures which are or may be appropriate at national level and to bring them to the attention of the relevant national authorities and organisations;

Consider that the following subjects merit particular attention and further study, and that the Standing Committee would be the most appropriate forum for this work:

1. the continuation of close co-ordination with the bodies concerned with the preparation of the World Cup in 1990 and the next European Football Championships in 1992, and to pay particular attention to the problems posed by spectators travelling through or staying in countries other than their own;
2. the evaluation of the behaviour of spectators at the European Football Championships in 1988 and during international matches during the 1989-90 season;
3. the evaluation of social, cultural and educational projects carried out in member states of the CDDS in order to develop practical preventative measures aimed at hooligans and potential hooligans;
4. the further development of practical working relationships with the group of permanent correspondents on football hooliganism in the European Community, bearing in mind the separate but complementary nature and responsibilities of the two bodies;

Instruct the Secretary General to inform the Standing Committee of this Resolution.

Resolution No. 4/89 on Safety

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting at their 6th Conference from 30 May to 1 June 1989 in Reykjavik,

Express their heartfelt sympathy for the victims of and to those bereaved by the tragic events on 15 April 1989;

Reaffirm their belief that sports events should be the occasion for friendly, peaceful and enjoyable meetings for spectators and participants;

Recall that the European Convention on Spectator Violence did not ignore the importance of measures for spectator safety;

Note that international sports events are constantly increasing in number and size;

Resolve that a necessary complement to the European Convention on Spectator Violence is the preparation of a text incorporating the principles and appropriate measures to guarantee spectator safety at sports grounds and events;

Consider that the Standing Committee should be able to make proposals for such a text;

Instruct the Secretary General to inform the Standing Committee of this Resolution;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to instruct the CDDS to prepare, in conjunction with the Standing Committee, the draft of such a text.

Resolution No. 5/89 on Apartheid in Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting at Reykjavik for their 6th Conference from 30 May to 1 June 1989,

Recalling their previous statements and resolutions condemning all discriminatory practices in sport, and in particular *apartheid*;

Noting the report prepared by the CDDS submitted to the Conference;

Noting the declaration of the International Olympic Committee against *apartheid* in sport adopted on 21 June 1988;

Noting also Section 13 of Recommendation No. 4 unanimously adopted by the 2nd International Conference of Ministers and senior officials responsible for sport and physical education of UNESCO on 25 November 1988, which strongly condemned "the practice of *apartheid* and all other forms of discrimination in sport and urged member states of UNESCO and sports federations:

1. to make every effort to ensure that the principles formulated by the United Nations condemning *apartheid* are respected in physical education and sport;
2. to take all possible measures to discourage their nationals from taking part in sports contests organised by countries practising a policy of *apartheid* and in sports contacts with individuals and teams representing those countries, (for example by withholding financial aid, visas, etc);

3. to step up their support to the victims of *apartheid* in physical education and sport inside and outside South Africa;"

Reaffirming that the participation in sports events by representatives from countries practising *apartheid* and other discriminatory practices in sport condones and strengthens such discriminatory practices;

Concerned by the fact that many national and international sports bodies have continued sports contacts with countries practising *apartheid* and other discriminatory practices in sport;

Undertake to forward the text of this resolution to sports organisations in their countries and to confirm their request to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe that the CDDS should produce information periodically on progress with regard to this issue.

Resolution No. 6/89 on the Preservation of Ethical Values in Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting at Reykjavik from 30 May to 1 June 1989 for their 6th Conference,

Welcome the ratification, by fifteen States, of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches;

Welcome the signature of this same Convention by five other States;

Welcome, in addition, the progress made in the struggle against new forms of self-inflicted violence including doping, which has led to the preparation of the draft Anti-Doping Convention;

Reaffirm their support for the positive values of sport and physical education in accordance with the terms of the European Sport for All Charter;

Encourage member states:

1. to campaign in and out-of-school for the preservation and the promotion of the most positive ethical values which the practice of sport engenders;
2. to support with the greatest determination initiatives aimed at education and responsibility in club life;

Invite the Committee of Ministers to ask the Committee for the Development of Sport:

1. to help the DS-SR to begin in 1989 the co-ordinated research project on ethical values of young people in sport proposed at its 9th meeting (October 1988);
2. to study ways of preventing destructive forms of aggression in sport and recreation;

Agree to discuss ethical values in sport at their 7th Conference.

Resolution No. 7/89 on the 1992 Olympic Games: Albertville and Barcelona

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Reykjavik from 30 May to 1 June 1989 for their 6th Conference,

Taking note of the holding of the Winter Olympics and the Summer Olympics in the same year, in two European countries, France and Spain;

Reaffirming the international significance of the Olympic Games as a fundamental element of communication between peoples and of the development of sport;

Express their full support for the Olympic Games at Albertville and Barcelona, and for the work of the countries organising these two events.

7th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport

(Rhodes, 13-15 May 1992)

Resolution No. 1/92 on the new European Sports Charter

Political Declaration

Recent developments in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and the resulting revolutions, have made it essential for the Council of Europe to devise and implement a strategic plan covering the major aims in the field of sport but nevertheless leaving sufficient room for flexibility in the choice of activities.

Such a plan should define the future activity of the Committee for the Development of Sport and provide not only a medium-term programme, but also guidelines for the Committee's organisation and decision-making procedures.

By stating the Committee's purpose and aim and by identifying where the necessary resources are to come from and how they are to be used, this plan will allow the Council of Europe to pursue a coherent set of sports policies designed to achieve the goals it has set itself, including - by virtue of its voluntary and club basis - the role of sport as a school for and in democracy.

The present situation of sport in Europe has prompted us to confirm the rightfully important position of this sector in society today. It has led us to stress the role which should be given to it in today's society, and request the means to succeed in this.

The mixed public and private nature of financial support for sport should be encouraged, including the generation by the sports sector itself of the resources necessary for its further development. This could apply in particular to those countries the economies of which are in transition, and where the level of available resources may therefore be subject to fluctuations.

The physical fitness of many Europeans has not reached a satisfactory level, notwithstanding the growth of sport's economic and media impact. It is indispensable to give physical education in schools its appropriate place and importance, public authorities' sports budgets should be set at an adequate level, and the sports movement helped to maintain its long-standing tradition of voluntary work.

These concerns, among others, have convinced us of the need to revise the 1975 European "Sport for All" Charter.

This instrument, whose key ideas remain valid, was felt to be in need of overhauling and updating so as to meet the challenge of integration and rapprochement, and the necessary co-operation between all the CDDS member states, with a view to the "greater unity" between its members which remains the fundamental purpose of the Council of Europe's action.

These then were the considerations that led us to draw up the new European Sports Charter.

Resolution No. 2/92 "The European Sports Charter" adopted as Recommendation No. R (92) 13 by the Committee of Ministers is to be found in Part one of this volume

Resolution No. 3/92 on the Code of Sports Ethics

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Rhodes for their 7th Conference, from 13 - 15 May 1992,

Wishing to see sport develop in the spirit of the European Sports Charter;

Aware of the pressures which modern society, marked amongst other things by the race for success, the need for stars, and exposure to the mass-media, brings to bear on sport;

Convinced of the need to provide sportsmen and women with a system of values which will enable them to make responsible choices when facing such pressures;

Convinced that the including of the principles set out in the Code in physical education curricula and in the policies of sports organisations will favourably influence the attitudes of athletes and the general public to sport;

Resolve:

1. to give their full support to the Code of Sports Ethics appended hereto;
2. to disseminate the Code in their own language(s) amongst their sports organisations and to promote its dissemination amongst all the appropriate target groups, especially those working with young people;
3. to co-operate at European level to help diffuse the Code widely;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe:

1. to adopt the present Code of Sports Ethics as a Recommendation to Governments;
2. to encourage the authorities responsible for school and out-of-school education to include the principles set out in the Code in physical education curricula;
3. to encourage regional, national and international sports organisations in developing their own campaigns to strengthen sports ethics to take account of the principles set out in this Code.

Resolution No. 4/92 "Code of Sports Ethics" adopted as Recommendation No. R (92) 14 by the Committee of Ministers is to be found in Part One of this Volume

Resolution No. 5/92 on European Sports Co-operation

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting at Rhodes for their 7th Conference, from 13 to 15 May 1992,

Welcoming the political developments which, since their last meeting at Reykjavik, had brought about historical changes in Europe, enabling all Europeans to decide democratically on their future destiny;

Reaffirming the important role which sport has to play in human development, as an essential element of progress through education, culture and personal and social well-being;

With a view to facilitating the practice of sport at all levels, and determined to encourage the traditional voluntary management of sport and its clubs and associations;

Noting with satisfaction the presence at the 7th Conference, as participants or observers, of sports Ministers from Central and Eastern European countries;

Welcoming the existing connections and co-operation in the field of sport between the Council of Europe and the European Communities on the one hand, and the European Sports Conference on the other;

Thanking the CDDS and the authorities of all States parties to the European Cultural Convention for the considerable work carried out since the 6th Conference at Reykjavik, and particularly the texts submitted to this Conference, and taking note of the results of this work;

Welcoming the setting up of the Mutual Assistance programmes, aimed primarily at developing sport in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe;

Resolve:

1. to cooperate within the framework of the European Cultural Convention on all matters concerning sport which are of common interest, including the role which sport can play in democratic development;
2. to make all efforts for the effective implementation, at all levels, of the principles laid down in the European Sports Charter and the Code of Ethics for Sport, adopted at the present Conference, and to widely promote those principles;
3. to operate so that adequate resources, facilities and opportunities are made available to the sport sector in order to enable all citizens, including disabled persons, to benefit from the practice of sport or physical recreational activities;
4. to ensure that the economic dimension of sport is appropriately analysed and borne in mind, including such aspects as financing, management and marketing;
5. to reinforce bilateral programmes (both by governments and by sports organisations) for mutual assistance and sports development, as a necessary complement to multilateral programmes;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe:

1. to intensify sports co-operation, as an element of its general policy in the new European political framework, and as a means of forwarding the cause of international understanding, whilst respecting the principle of the independence of sport;
2. to encourage, where appropriate and mutually beneficial, participation in Council of Europe work on sport by other States not yet party to the European Cultural Convention, in particular those participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and contacts with other intergovernmental organisations;
3. to encourage the necessary continued close co-operation in the field of sport between the Council of Europe, the European Communities and appropriate European sports organisations, and, where suitable, other international ones;
4. to invite the CDDS to address with particular attention the following subjects, in the period leading up to the 8th Conference:
 - a. the follow-up given at all levels to the European Sports Charter and the Code of Sports Ethics, contributing where needed to the study of the necessary reforms of national legal frameworks;
 - b. the ways and means of encouraging the activities of the voluntary sports clubs and associations as an important element of democracy;
 - c. the further development of mutual assistance programmes, particularly in favour of the new member countries from Central and Eastern Europe and the preparation of a long-term plan for such programmes;
 - d. the economy of sport, including its financial, management and marketing aspects and the contribution of sport to economic development nationally and internationally;
 - e. the promotion of Sport for All in all countries party to the European Cultural Convention;

The Conference:

Expresses its sincere gratitude to the host government and the Greek Under Secretary of State for Sports, Chairman of the Conference, for the excellent organisation and the generous hospitality during the 7th Conference;

Resolves to meet, at the kind invitation of the government of Portugal in 1995 for the 8th Conference, in that country;

Resolves, at the invitation of the French government, to hold an Informal Meeting in France in 1993, on the theme of "Sport and Money";

Resolves to meet in Informal Meetings, as often as pressing needs may dictate, in accordance with the guidelines for informal meetings agreed at the 6th Conference;

Notes that the government of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic intends to offer to host the 9th Conference in 1998.

8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Lisbon, 17-18 May 1995)

Resolution No. 1/95 on the European Manifesto on Young People and Sport

(for the full text of the Manifesto see Appendix to Recommendation No. R (95) 16 in Part One of this Volume)

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Lisbon for their 8th Conference from 17 - 18 May 1995,

Recalling the Resolutions adopted at their previous Conferences on the theme of young people and sport;

Considering that while young people have a natural propensity for movement and physical activities, the change towards a sedentary life-style all over Europe, is reducing the time spent on such movement and activities;

Believing that balanced physical, intellectual and artistic development and education is basic and important for everybody;

Stressing the contribution which education through sport can make to the fulfilment of the aims of the Vienna Declaration, to social integration, and to health improvement, to character development, to the understanding of ethics, to respect for the environment, and to tolerance and international understanding;

Recalling Committee of Ministers' Resolution (72) 30 on the Hygiene of Sports Installations and Recommendation No. R (87) 9 on the Eurofit tests of physical fitness for young people of school age;

Considering that the proper provision, by society as a whole, of opportunities for all young people to take part in physical activities can not only lead to a constructive use of leisure time, but can also help alleviate some of society's problems such as intolerance, aimlessness, aggressiveness, alcohol and other substance abuse, etc;

Concerned that the time allotted to physical education or other physical activities in many schools is often insufficient to enable the child to benefit from the educational programmes that are provided, and that young people who are not involved in sport or physical activities have low levels of physical fitness;

Determined therefore to encourage in their own countries the building of new partnerships to enable young people to learn, create and express themselves through physical activities and sport;

Recalling the 1989 United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular Articles 29 and 31;

Referring to the European Sports Charter, and in particular to its Article 5, Building the Foundation, as well as to the Code of Sports Ethics which give specific guidance on how to conduct physical activities and sports with young people, and which were adopted by the Committee of Ministers as Recommendations No. R (92) 13 and No. R (92) 14;

Recalling the work done by other European organisations on youth sport and acknowledging the unique contribution of non-governmental sports organisations to providing opportunities for young people to practice sport;

Recalling its Declaration on the Significance of Sport for Society adopted at this Conference and in particular the evidence produced on the socialising role of sport and physical activities and their influence on health:

1. Adopt the European Manifesto on Young People and Sport appended hereto as a means of complementing and extending the principles laid down in Article 5 of the European Sports Charter;
2. Agree to contribute to its wide dissemination amongst all partners concerned by it;

Invite the Committee of Ministers:

1. to consider the Manifesto with a view to its adoption as a Recommendation to member states;
2. to ask the Committee for the Development of Sport to monitor the implementation of the ideas set out in the Manifesto;

Resolution No. 2/95 on Tolerance and Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Lisbon at their 8th Conference from 17 - 18 May 1995,

Recalling the past work of the Council of Europe on the universality of sport and the need to keep sport free of discrimination in all its forms, and in particular:

1. Committee of Ministers' Resolution No. (76) 41 on the principles for a Policy on Sport for All, and particularly Article 1 of the Appendix which states that "every individual shall have the right to participate in sport";
2. Their own Resolution No. 1/78 on Sport in Society, adopted at their 2nd Conference (London, 1978), in which they emphasised "their opposition to discrimination in sport based on race, religion, politics or any other criterion ...";
3. Their Resolution No. 4/81 on Sport for Immigrants, adopted at their 3rd Conference (Palma de Majorca, 1981), in which they expressed their conviction "that sport is important as a means of bringing about greater participation in the life of the host country", and their concern "to see the principles of Sport for All applied to everybody, in particular to the least privileged groups", and considered "that it is the duty of all to combat, by every available means ... those factors that have an adverse effect on immigrants' participation in sport in the society where they have settled";
4. Their Resolution No. 8/84 on Sport for socially under-privileged and marginal groups, adopted at their 4th Conference (Malta, 1984);
5. Their Resolutions Nos. 9/84 et 9/86 on apartheid in sport, adopted at their 5th and 6th Conferences (Dublin, 1986 and Reykjavik, 1989) and whilst expressing their profound satisfaction that apartheid is no longer practised in South Africa, maintaining that the principles should apply wherever discrimination of any kind is imposed;

6. The European Sports Charter and Code of Sports Ethics (Committee of Ministers' Recommendations No. R (92) 13 and No. R (92) 14; and in particular Article 4 of the European Sports Charter;
7. The work of the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches on racial and xenophobic abuse and discrimination at football matches;
8. The considerable work of the Committee for the Development of Sport on ways in which sport can give disadvantaged groups more opportunities to participate in and integrate with society;

Referring to the Plan of Action against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance adopted by the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the member states of the Council of Europe (Vienna, October 1993), which requires all sectors of the Organisation to be mobilised in the struggle against these unacceptable phenomena;

Deploring the fact that some forms of sport have so often provided a pretext for outbreaks of intolerance and violence, sometimes racist or xenophobic in character;

Confident nonetheless of the vast potential sport offers as a ground for intercultural encounters and understanding, as a workshop for socialisation and integration - particularly for disadvantaged groups - and as a school for democracy;

Considering that for this reason the Committee for the Development of Sport and the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports events and in particular at Football Matches can, in their respective spheres, contribute significantly to the implementation of the Action Plan by reinforcing the main axes of their work:

1. non-discrimination in sport, and access to it for all;
2. the repudiation of, and fight against, violence and the climate that engenders it;
3. sport as a factor in socialisation and integration;
4. sport as a school of democracy and civic values;

Taking account of sport's potential, in particular through the intense media coverage which brings it to a broad and enthusiastic public, to project the image of team spirit and solidarity and to promote mutual understanding and respect;

Emphasising that well-known teams and sports stars have a particular responsibility because they represent role-models, especially for the young:

1. Declare their support for the Plan of Action and the European Youth Campaign against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance, and in this context welcome the proposal by the Netherlands Minister to organise a major meeting/manifestation with the participation of young sports people, sporting personalities, the mass media, and those with public responsibilities, to demonstrate the commitment of those involved in sport to the fight against intolerance;
2. Undertake, at national level:
 - a. to participate in the European Youth Campaign against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance by stepping up the contribution of the sports sector, in particular through campaigns aimed at raising awareness and changing behaviour;

- b. to develop even further the practice of sport by improving sports facilities, particularly in districts where intolerance poses a particular problem, in co-operation, where appropriate, with the competent sport organisations;
 - c. to encourage training for sports teachers, trainers and organisers on the fight against racism and intolerance;
3. Invite the Committee of Ministers:
- a. to ask the CDDS, in furtherance of its commitment to tolerance in and through sport:
 - i. to encourage the development of activities concerning sport as a school for democratic ideals and to intensify its work on sport as a medium for social participation and integration as shown in the European Manifesto on Young People and Sport and the Declaration on the Significance of Sport for Society also adopted at the present Conference;
 - ii. to study, in co-operation with the Steering Committee on the Mass Media (CDMM), the potential contribution of the media in helping to promote tolerance through sport;
 - iii. to support the meeting on tolerance through sport to be organised by the Netherlands government;
4. Ask the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence:
- a. to intensify that part of its work which is devoted to the struggle against all forms of discrimination and intolerance in sport and to draw up a plan of action to this end;
 - b. to develop means of monitoring, in cooperation with the other partners concerned, the implementation of measures designed to combat discrimination and incitement to hatred and violence associated with some sport events;
 - c. to study what other means may be opportune to ensure that sports events take place peacefully and in a sporting spirit based on mutual respect by all concerned.

Resolution No. 3/95 on European Sports Cooperation

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Lisbon at their 8th Conference from 17 to 18 May 1995,

Thanking the Committee for the Development of Sport, the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence, and the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention for their substantial contributions to the development of European Sports Cooperation and the aims of the Council of Europe since their last Conference in Rhodes in 1992,

Affirming that sport plays a fundamental role in modern society, and that it is therefore integral to the achievement of the social progress enshrined in the statute of the Council of Europe,

Invite the Committee of Ministers, in the light of the texts adopted at this Conference, to ask the CDDS:

1. to intensify its activities based on the European Sports Charter (Recommendation No. (92) 13) and the Code of Sports Ethics (Recommendation No. (92) 14);
2. to study appropriate ways of promoting voluntary work in sport and of helping everybody to have access to sports activities;
3. to study ways of protecting sport from the negative effects of over commercialisation and media hype in some sports;

Decide to give high priority to the efficient application of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and the Anti-Doping Convention;

Note the invitation of the Cypriot Government to organise an Informal Meeting of Sports Ministers in 1996 or 1997 on the theme: "Sport and the Law";

Agree to meet, at the invitation of the Government of Slovakia, for their 9th Conference in 1998 or 1999, with an agenda reflecting the concerns of this Resolution;

Thank the Portuguese authorities for the organisation of this Conference and for their kind hospitality during it.

Declaration on the Significance of Sport for Society: Health, Socialisation, Economy

INVESTMENT IN SPORT IS A SOUND INVESTMENT

We, Ministers responsible for sport in Europe, meeting in Lisbon from 17 to 18 May 1995,

Having considered the scientific evidence concerning the Significance of Sport for Society;

Declare that sport:

1. promotes good health and well-being in society;
2. provides an important environment for education and socialisation for everyone: girls and boys, women and men as well as valuable opportunities for personal enjoyment, social contacts and integration;
3. contributes fundamentally, as the most popular of all voluntary associative activities, to the development and maintenance of democratic societies with active citizens;
4. plays a major and increasing role in the economies of European countries and offers potential for economic development;
5. contributes to the implementation of the principles proclaimed in the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the members States of the Council of Europe in October 1993, particularly in relation to tolerance;
6. is a full partner in society and thus should be considered as an essential element in policy-making, most particularly in the health, social and economic fields.

We therefore intend acting in co-operation with different public authorities and autonomous sports organisations, to draw up, in accordance with the European Sports Charter, national policies and strategies to promote the development of sport, increase regular physical activity among people of all ages and strengthen sport as a factor for social development. These strategies and policies will:

1. promote co-operation amongst sports planners, decision-makers and other partners in the public, voluntary and private sectors as well as between them and their opposite numbers in other fields such as education, health, economic, social and environmental policies;
2. pay increased attention to the economic dimension of sport, to the importance of voluntary work in this sector and to the financing of the various components of sport taking account of their differing popularity and media appeal;
3. take into account the needs, desires and priorities of individuals and groups, as well as sporting traditions and popularity of different sports, and the principles set out in the Brighton Declaration on Women in Sport;

PRINCIPLES

In relation to each of the following three fields, we shall be guided by the principles set out below:

1. Health

The widest health benefits of regular physical activity by the population are achieved by enhancing motivation and by expanding opportunities for physical activities from early childhood to old age which can be practised by the largest numbers of people as part of their daily activities:

- a. such activities, for instance walking or cycling, should in any case involve moderately intensive exercise for at least half an hour every day;
- b. the order of priority for support of different activities aiming at health benefits should be based on their efficacy, safety, equality of opportunities for participation and cost-effectiveness.

Higher priority should be given to finding and offering opportunities to motivated but sedentary or irregularly active people. They can be found and should be sought especially among people with limited opportunities or with restricted independence and freedom of choice.

A longer term goal should be to motivate those at present lacking the will to exercise.

Measures should be taken to reduce the risk of injuries including, where appropriate, changes in the rules and practices of individual sports, improvements in the environment, education of all parties involved and dissemination of information on effective prevention programmes and on measures leading to rapid recovery from injuries.

2. Socialisation

Higher priority should be given to providing possibilities for physical activities and sport for children and young people both at school and in leisure-time, in conditions enabling them to enjoy sport, to learn cooperative skills, to create a positive approach towards movement as an appropriate form of

recreation and to get involved in decisions concerning their own activities The European Manifesto on Young People and Sport, adopted at the present Conference, is a means to this end.

Due account should be taken of the capacity of playing games to encourage children to engage in various social roles and thus develop their ethical and social consciousness.

Special emphasis should be given to creating possibilities for more girls to participate in and remain involved in sport.

The level and intensity of training and competition should be appropriate to the age and physical and mental development of the child. Those responsible for guiding children participating in top-level competition at an early age must ensure that the stress of achievement and over-specialisation is minimised and ensure that they do not harm their physical, psychological or moral integrity.

Ethical values and fair play as embodied in the Code of Sports Ethics should be included in the development of all activities.

Training of teachers, coaches, trainers, instructors and leaders, should emphasise the cooperative skills and spontaneous activity of children and the development of a lifelong interest in sport.

Possibilities for valuable social contact through sports for the adult population at large as well as for groups with special needs should be promoted as emphasised in the Resolution on Tolerance and Sport adopted at the present Conference.

The irreplaceable role played by voluntary sports organisations for society in general and as a means of promoting democracy should be recognised.

The strengthening of international contacts at grass-roots level should be encouraged to contribute to social co-operation, integration and peace.

3. Economy

Public authorities should ensure that they continue to hold primary responsibility for creating and maintaining the conditions for the development of sport as defined in the European Sports Charter. The economic impact of public investment in sport should be recognised and promoted.

The private sector should be encouraged to participate in creating these conditions.

In order to ensure that there are opportunities for all, a complementarity in public as well as private (including consumer and commercial) financing of sport should be maintained. Sports sponsorship has an important role to play in this.

Help should be available to sports with less media appeal, and thus unable to attract funding, in the interests of solidarity between sports.

Measures (such as tax relief) encouraging the voluntary involvement of individuals or groups have proven to be a cost-effective support for sport and should be promoted.

Whilst taking due consideration of the importance of voluntary work, the creation of new jobs and further development of training for current and future employees in the sports sector should also be encouraged.

We invite the Committee of Ministers:

1. to consider adopting the above principles in the form of a Recommendation to member states;
2. to assign responsibility to the CDDS for the follow-up thereto, assuming an active role:
 - a. in promoting co-operation with the European and international organisations which contribute to the promotion of sport in order to make the best possible use of European resources;
 - b. by extending the project on the Significance of Sport for Society to include, for instance, environmental aspects;

in carrying out the following priority action:

1. Health

The CDDS should draft European strategies and promotional programmes to provide support services in close cooperation with other relevant international bodies in order to increase people's interest and participation in exercise and sport in a health-enhancing and safe way. It should in particular:

- a. promote the collection of comparable information on motivation, preferences, and activity habits of people in different countries and their various population groups with regard to regular physical activity and on opportunities for, and barriers to, participation in sport.
- b. continue to base its activities in this field on scientific data and to stimulate research to gain better, more reliable and more detailed knowledge of the health effects of physical activity, including sports and exercise injuries and their prevention.
- c. promote the implementation of the new health-related fitness assessment battery, Eurofit for Adults, in order to provide the needed support services such as dissemination of information, training of testers, organisation of cooperative meetings, etc. and to monitor the status of health-related fitness of populations among the member countries, and to promote comparative research.

2. Socialisation

The CDDS should strengthen cooperation with the European sports organisations with the aim of supporting versatile voluntary activities and developing European cooperation for young sport leaders.

It should promote, at European level, the implementation of the Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport with the aim of developing a sporting environment that enables and values the full involvement of girls and women in every aspect of sport.

It should encourage the promotion of practical pilot projects implementing the principles of the Vienna Declaration and the Resolution No. 2/95 on Tolerance through Sport.

3. Economy

In close co-operation with sports organisations, the CDDS should promote good practices to improve the recruitment, training and retention of volunteers in sport in all member countries.

It should pursue, through co-ordination or promotion, further work on the economic benefits of sport and structures of sports financing in Europe, paying attention to the needs of new member countries.

The above principles are inspired by:

1. the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the member states of the Council of Europe in October 1993;
2. the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities;
3. the European Sports Charter, the Code of Sports Ethics and the Manifesto on Young People and Sport;
4. the European Convention on Spectator Violence and the Anti-Doping Convention;
5. the Final Communiqué of the 14th Informal Meeting of European Sports Ministers in Strasbourg in April 1994 on Sport and Money and to the Ministers' decision to discuss these questions further at this Conference at Lisbon;
6. previous CDDS work related to the requirements of a safe and healthy sport, to the promotion of sport for groups with special needs, to the economic importance of sport and to the role of voluntary work.

The Ministers also note with satisfaction that the Final Text of the United Nations Social Summit at Copenhagen, in March 1995, and in particular paragraphs 72 (h) and 74 (e), recognise the role of sport in promoting equality and social integration.

They are based on the collection and critical analysis of existing scientific evidence conducted by experts in each of the three fields examined. These analyses have been published in the form of scientific reviews.

The reviews were examined by groups of scientific specialists designated by delegations to the CDDS and position papers were drawn up together with members of the CDDS. The essence of the position papers is summarised in the considerations and arguments set out below:

1. Health

Recent scientific evidence shows convincingly the importance of sport and physical activity to health and in particular:

Sport and regular physical activity are fundamental to good health and well-being at all stages of life.

The benefits of regular physical activity are unique and available for people of all ages, and those least active can gain the most.

There is a common need for health-enhancing physical activity, but in different societies the degree of need, the traditions, the willingness to participate, and the opportunities vary considerably.

Achieving an increase in participation in regular physical activities requires thorough planning, intensive promotion and careful implementation by alliances of national and local government, and voluntary and commercial agencies.

The provision of opportunities for health-enhancing physical activity and Sport for All citizens is one of the important responsibilities of government at all levels.

Current knowledge and relevant experience gained in previous national and international campaigns provide an ample basis for immediate action to create opportunities for people to benefit from the health-enhancing effects of regular physical activity.

Although injuries do occur in sport and physical activity, they are for the most part of relatively minor severity and their health consequences are far outweighed by health-enhancing outcomes of physical activity which is suitable for the persons practising it.

2. Socialisation

Socialisation is a life-long and complex process by which individuals learn the skills, attitudes, values and behaviours that enable them to participate in society;

Because of its popularity, sport provides an important environment for socialisation and gives participants lots of fun and enjoyable experiences which contribute to self-development.

Sport, whether practised formally or informally, offers a good framework for, and nourishment of, social contacts, cooperation and relations. It is a most effective medium for the integration of groups with special needs, for improving international understanding, for learning democracy, and for harmony.

The crucial factors for socialisation are cooperation between individuals, the quality of leadership, the level of, and importance given to, competition and individual spontaneous activity, free choice and decision-making versus over-formal organisation.

Acquisition of ethical values and principles of fair play in sport is an inseparable part of socialisation, creating possibilities for learning individual responsibility, consideration of common rules and respect for others.

Despite these advantages, in some countries many young people, and especially girls, do not have adequate scope for participating in sport activities.

Sport is too often seen only as an achievement-oriented activity which easily rejects the less gifted and may cause damage to self-esteem.

Games are very important since they form a bridge between spontaneous play and formal sport.

3. Economy

Sport is an integral part of society which provides significant positive economic effects. The economic stimulus generated by sport contributes to consumption, income, and employment, as well as to local, regional and national economic development. Increased investment in sport contributes to economic wealth.

Sports activities are largely financed by private households, national and public authorities and private sponsors and, in particular, the contributions from public and voluntary sectors. This provides a basic guarantee of wide-ranging sports opportunities.

Sports facilities and amenities make a significant economic contribution and have wider spin-offs in terms of job creation - in both the short and long terms.

Finance in sport flows differently between the components of the sports sector.

The mass media industries have an ever-increasing influence on the development of sport.

Well-managed sponsorship agreements benefit both sport and the sponsor.

3rd Meeting of the Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Strasbourg, 7-8 February 1977)

Declaration

The informal working party of European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in the new Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg on 7 and 8 February 1977, examined a set of questions concerning the establishment of machinery for co-operation within the Council of Europe in the field of sport, the danger of a politicisation of international sports federations and mutual consultation within the Council of Europe before major international meetings.

It also looked at the problem of violence and safety at international sporting events, indicated priorities in European co-operation in the field of sport, and decided to encourage the appropriate organisations to arrange European games for young people of school age.

The Ministers issued the following statement on safeguarding the independence of sport:

"The Ministers stress the importance of sport in a free society and are of the opinion that national sports bodies should be encouraged to take responsibility in the international organisations of sport.

They however express their concern about the fact that in some countries sport is seen not merely as a means of enabling man to develop his personality, but primarily as an instrument of national policy and a means of attaining increased national prestige.

State control of national sport, with individual governing bodies of sport playing only a very subordinate role, is contrary to the fundamental principles on which sports policies of countries in Western Europe are based.

Such an approach - which is quite alien to the concepts of the European Sport for All Charter - has serious implications for the freedom of international sport. At international level, such an attitude manifests itself in attempts to undermine the freedom of international sport by the use of nations' combined pressure and influence.

Independent national sport federations are the main safeguard of free international sport, and their autonomy can be considerably diminished if nations use their combined voting strength to attain aims that have nothing to do with sport.

It is for this reason that the Ministers appeal to the sporting organisations so that this idea may be upheld in the international federations".

5th Meeting of the Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Lisbon, 3-4 October 1977)

Press Communiqué

Sports Ministers from Council of Europe member states and Signatory States of the European Cultural Convention meeting in Lisbon discussed with Lord Killanin, President of the International Olympic Committee, the growth of political influences in sport. They agreed to continue talking with the IOC to try to curb the politicisation of international sport.

This meeting, which was chaired by Mr Sottomayor Cardia, the Portuguese Minister for Education, and Mr Joaquim de Sousa, Secretary of State for Sport, was the first time the leader of an international sports body had attended a meeting of Council of Europe Sports Ministers.

The discussion with Lord Killanin covered problems which are of mutual interest to the Olympic Movement and Council of Europe governments. These included the question of participation in international sports events by some countries which are not necessarily recognised by both the IOC and by all governments.

The Ministers agreed on the need for the Council of Europe countries to consult with international sports bodies, especially with a view to holding exchanges of views between member states prior to certain UNESCO discussions. Subjects which might be discussed could for instance include proposals to abolish national parades, anthems and flags at the Olympic Games.

Lord Killanin was invited to attend the London Conference of European Sports Ministers (April 1978). The Ministers agreed to meet again in early 1978 in Strasbourg to hold an exchange of views prior to the second session of the UNESCO Committee on Physical Education and Sport, where, *inter alia*, proposals on the organisation of international sports events will be discussed.

When examining recent developments in UNESCO on sports questions the Ministers agreed that every step should be taken to encourage the development of physical education and Sport for All in developing countries.

6th Meeting of the Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Paris, 22 May 1978)

Press Communiqué

The 6th Informal Meeting of European Ministers responsible for Sport was held in Paris on 22 May 1978 under the auspices of the Council of Europe. Its purpose was to prepare for the 2nd meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport to be held at UNESCO from 23 to 30 May 1978.

The Ministers present stressed that the organisation and conducting of international sports competitions were and must continue to be the responsibility of the competent non-governmental organisations. Realising the difficulties caused by increasing violence at sports events, the evil effects of doping, the difficulties due to the inordinate size and the cost of sports facilities, they called for permanent and organised concertation between these non-governmental organisations and the public authorities.

They noted with interest the manifesto published on 20 March 1978 by the Tripartite Commission of the International Olympic Committee and thought that the Commission might be the partner to discuss with UNESCO possible solutions for the problems at present being raised by international sport.

The European Ministers agreed that priority should be given to the study of the problems of protecting sports ethics, the disastrous consequences to the sporting image of outbreaks of violence, and the changes in technical standards that are increasing the cost of sports facilities.

They pointed out that in accordance with the Olympic ideal athletes took part in sports events as individuals; it was therefore desirable to restrict the use of symbols such as anthems, flags, etc liable to engender confusion between nationalism and sport. It was with this idea of the athlete's development as an individual in mind that the European Sport for All Charter could be proposed as a basis for the discussion of the charter that UNESCO has been asked to draw up.

Lastly, the European Ministers agreed to contribute to the Fund opened by UNESCO to help the developing countries to increase the numbers of their physical education and sport coaches and teachers, to build adequate sports facilities and to obtain the necessary information. The object of this effort was not only to enable everyone to engage in sport, but also to encourage the participation of athletes from the developing countries in sports events at the highest level.

7th Meeting of the Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Athens, 12-13 March 1979)

Declaration

The Ministers, meeting in Athens for their 7th Informal Meeting, recall the Resolution No. 1/78 on Sport in Society adopted in London in 1978 and in particular that part in which they "emphasised their opposition to discrimination in sport which is based on race, religion, politics or any other criterion in contradiction to the Olympic Charter and draw the attention of the governing bodies of sport to the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports adopted by the General Assembly to the United Nations".

They consider that sporting contacts with countries practising *apartheid*, in so far as it is reflected in the composition of teams or sporting delegations should be actively discouraged.

They draw the attention of sportsmen and the various parts of the sports movement to the risks involved in international sports, in particular the Olympic Games, if they continue to have contacts with representative teams from countries which exclude themselves from the Olympic Movement by not respecting the principles of the Olympic Charter. Neither sports organisations nor sportsmen should allow themselves to be used by countries which practice racial or other forms of discrimination in order to give respectability to an unacceptable sporting situation.

Similarly, they deplore any discrimination in sport based on anti-semitism against sportsmen, teams and officials.

Lastly, they condemn any attempts to split duly constituted national teams for international or bilateral competitions.

9th Meeting of the Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Paris, 27 January 1983)

Press Communiqué

The 9th Informal Meeting of European Ministers responsible for Sport from Council of Europe member states was held in Paris on 27 January 1983 at the invitation of the French government and presided over by Madame Edwige Avice, French Minister for Youth and Sports.

The Ministers constantly stressed the educational and cultural character of sport. It was in this spirit that they discussed the problems of violence associated with sport and decided to set up, within the Sports Committee of the Council of Europe, a working party to study concrete European measures to control violence, including the possibility of preparing a European Convention on violence, in collaboration with the NGOs.

The Ministers decided to strengthen measures against doping in sport and, here too, the possibility of a European Convention was mentioned, again in collaboration with the NGOs.

It was agreed that the 10th Informal meeting of Sports Ministers would take place in the Netherlands in the autumn of 1983 to discuss the consequences of both top-level sport and Sport for All for governments, and also professional football transfers.

The Ministers also had an exchange of views about certain problems posed by South African participation in sports events in Europe.

10th Meeting of the Informal Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Rotterdam, 17 November 1983)

Declaration on Spectator Violence at Football Matches and other Sports Events

European Ministers for Sport meeting in Rotterdam for their 10th informal meeting recall their discussions at their 9th meeting in Paris of the problems of violence and sport and the resolutions on violence associated with sport adopted at their conferences in London and Palma de Majorca. They take account also of the concern of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe as set out in Recommendation No. 963 (1983) on cultural and educational means of reducing violence.

They reaffirm their particular concern about violence and misbehaviour among spectators at football matches and at other sporting events which represent a serious problem at national and international levels for sport and for society generally, not least the cost of policing. They acknowledge the long-term value of fostering better appreciation of the sporting ideal and the importance of fair play among players and spectators alike; but they are convinced that immediate priority should be given to the formulation and implementation of practical measures to discourage and curb violent behaviour by spectators.

They welcome the decision by the Committee for the Development of Sport of the Council of Europe to study the problem and note with satisfaction that the Working Group set up for this purpose has prepared proposals. The European Ministers support the principles underlying the Group's recommendations, which respect the autonomy of national and international sports federations but emphasise that public and sporting authorities must act together to counteract the problems of spectator violence.

In particular, the Ministers generally welcome and agree the recommendations for governments. They also stress the value of the practical measures identified in the Working Group's proposals, for example, segregation of rival supporters, the close control of ticket sales in support of this and the overall importance of co-ordinated pre-match planning by all concerned.

The European Ministers also note that these proposals endorse the importance of deterring spectators from violence, for example, through ensuring that the courts are able to impose deterrent penalties on those convicted of offences related to spectator violence, and that visiting foreign spectators face the prospect of trial, and appropriate punishment if convicted, if they are arrested in connection with acts of violence at sports events.

The Ministers agree to seek, with the appropriate sporting and public authorities, the immediate implementation of the Working Group's proposals not only within their own countries but also by developing bilateral co-operation on the occasion of forthcoming matches between their countries and their clubs. They recommend the proposals for formal adoption by the Council of Europe with possible drafting changes to reflect the different legal and administrative conditions in member countries and concerning the positive role of the media.

11th Meeting of the Informal Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Lisbon, 16-17 May 1985)

Press communiqué

European Sports Ministers to work for safer sports facilities.

European Sports Ministers (from the twenty-one Council of Europe member states, Finland and the Holy See) today voiced, on behalf of their countries' sportsmen, athletes and fans, their sincere sympathy for the families that lost loved ones in last Saturday's tragic Bradford fire, which they said had stunned not only them but the international community as a whole. They said they would work for improved crowd safety and crowd control while ensuring that measures adopted reconciled public safety with public order.

Concerned about the safety of sports facilities following a spate of accidents including the Bradford disaster and the collapse of a Zurich swimming pool roof, they asked the Council of Europe to prepare a survey of safety precautions in sporting facilities.

They also called on the twenty-one member organisations to review current guide-lines on dealing with spectator violence and to strengthen them as appropriate while ensuring compatibility with safety requirements.

The Sports Ministers from the Council of Europe countries were attending an informal meeting in Lisbon on 16 and 17 May which was chaired by the Portuguese Secretary of State, Julio Miranda Calha, who also presented a paper on the Council's policy of "Sport for All". The Ministers welcomed the development in Sport for All and urged continuing promotion of sports by public authorities at national, regional and local levels in co-operation with national sports organisations. Areas identified for particular attention by governments included the need for:

1. more and better physical education and sports in schools;
2. more and better trained sports for all staff including proper medical supervisors to boost the health prevention role of sports particularly for newcomers and casual participants.

The Ministers were told that the benefits of sports for all had been estimated at 50 to 60 billion Deutsch marks in the Federal Republic of Germany which more than offsets the cost of treatment for sports injuries.

They also asked the Council of Europe to draw up a comprehensive handbook on the implementation of Sport for All policies.

Ministers also discussed other problems involving governments, most of which became particularly acute when countries staged major international sports competitions:

1. the increasing cost of TV rights for major international sports events;
2. the role of sponsorship in the financing of sports;
3. the need for sports to resist undue commercial pressures;
4. the search for new ways of financing sports (for example, the new 'Loto sportif' in France);
5. the importance of the sports sector in national economies.

Increasing participation in sports and the growth of sport in economic terms was not being matched by increased funds for sports from national budgets, said the Ministers.

They also called on the media to give a balanced view of sport, including minority sports, and asked international sports bodies not to make excessive demands on top level sportsmen through proliferation of international and European cup or championship events.

The next plenary conference will take place in Dublin from 30 September to 2 October 1986. Items on the conference agenda will include:

1. Sport and the media;
2. Safety of sports facilities;
3. Financing of sport;
4. Sport and the environment.

12th Informal Meeting of European Ministers responsible for Sport

(Strasbourg, 27 June 1985)

Resolution No. 1/85 on a European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting for their 12th Informal Meeting at the Council of Europe on 27 June 1985, have resolved:

1. to agree on a European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches;
2. to invite the Committee of Ministers to adopt and open for signature the Convention (see Recommendation No. R (84) 8 in Part One of this Volume) at the earliest opportunity in order that it may come into force in time for the next football season;
3. to request all governments entitled to do so to become Parties to the Convention as soon as possible.

Resolution No. 2/85 on a Dialogue with UEFA

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting for their 12th Informal Meeting at the Council of Europe on 27 June 1985,

Expressing the will to take rapid and effective measures aimed at preventing spectator violence and countering increasing violence at sports events in general;

Considering the responsibility of governments and sports organisations respectively for maintaining public safety and order at sports events;

Recognising the prime responsibility of UEFA for laying down the conditions at matches organised under their auspices;

Agree to propose to UEFA:

1. to introduce binding requirements for the use of stadia for matches under the auspices of UEFA, which take account of national conditions and the level of the various matches and the threat of possible spectator violence, paying particular regard to:
 - a. the design, physical fabric, and condition of the stadium;
 - b. the size of spectator sections;
 - c. the separation of spectator sections;
 - d. access, exit and escape routes;
 - e. technical control, monitoring and operational facilities;
2. to introduce binding requirements, bearing in mind the provisions in the proposed European Convention, for matches under the auspices of UEFA with regard to:
 - a. ticket sales;
 - b. segregation;
 - c. admission controls;
 - d. bans on carrying weapons and dangerous objects;
 - e. forces to maintain safety and order on stadium premises;
 - f. sales of beverages.
3. to involve national football associations and governments in laying down these requirements;
4. to identify matches where spectator violence may be anticipated and to initiate suitable consultations and preparations to prevent and control spectator violence.

Ask the Committee of Ministers to instruct the CDDS, pending the creation of the standing committee foreseen in the proposed European Convention, to hold initial discussions with UEFA and prepare a draft memorandum of understanding which would give effect to the above proposals and to provide for this work; and to report back as soon as possible to a future meeting of Sports Ministers.

13th Informal Meeting of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Athens, 1-2 June 1988)

Press Communiqué

European Sports Ministers agree to curb doping in sport.

European Sports Ministers today agreed to draw up a set of legally binding rules to curb drug abuse in sport.

The proposal for a European Convention came from the British Minister Colin Moynihan. It will confirm the commitment of signatory governments in fighting drug abuse and signal that commitment to other countries, the Ministers said.

The Ministers accepted an invitation by Greece's Culture Minister Melina Mercouri to host the first ever European Ministerial Conference on Doping in Sport at Delphi. Meanwhile the Ministers called for the introduction of spot checks on athletes during training periods to counter the predictability of testing only at competitions.

The Ministers also voiced the hope that Europe's work on anti-doping measures could provide a basis for world-wide agreement in this area at the World Anti-Doping Conference in Ottawa later this month.

Sports Ministers from the twenty-one Council of Europe countries, plus Finland, the Holy See, San Marino and, for the first time, Yugoslavia, were meeting informally in Athens on 1 and 2 June with the Greek Minister Joseph Valyrakis in the Chair.

Other items discussed during the two day meeting included:

SOCCER VIOLENCE

The Conference reviewed the work of its Watchdog Committee (the Standing Committee of the 1985 Spectator Violence Convention now in force between thirteen countries) and endorsed recommendations to:

1. extend controls on alcohol sales and consumption to include the travel arrangements of supporters visiting matches;
2. encourage the restriction or ban on the sale of alcohol in the neighbourhood of stadia for a predetermined period before, during and after matches.

The Ministers called for:

1. a concise report on the effectiveness of crowd control measures used during the 1987-8 domestic seasons and the forthcoming European soccer championships in the Federal Republic of Germany;
2. co-ordinated transnational research into hooligans and hooliganism;
3. development of co-operation with the European Community's Trevi Group on football matches.

SPORT AND CULTURE

Greece's Culture Minister Melina Mercouri addressed the Ministers on 1 June. Proposals made by her included:

1. the setting up of integrated art and sport facilities;
2. the organisation in 1989 of a European Year for Culture and Sport;
3. a joint meeting of Ministers of Culture and Sport.

WELFARE OF ATHLETES

International Olympic Committee Vice-President, the Prince de Merode, urged Ministers to review social and welfare cover for top class sportsmen. They are under enormous pressure due to the growing frequency of competitions, the intensity of training, and the high level of performance required, the IOC Vice-President said.

EASTERN EUROPE

Ministers welcomed the development of co-operation with East European countries and advocated the establishment of contacts between the Council of Europe and the (Pan) European Sports Conference (ESC).

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY GAMES

Ministers expressed certain qualms about the proposed 1989 European Community Games which would add a new competition to an already overcrowded calendar and could also jeopardise the unity of sport in Europe.

SCHOOL SPORT

The Portuguese Minister Roberto Carneiro focused attention on the place of sport at school and the need to agree Europe-wide principles on the role of sport in education.

The Ministers asked the Council's Steering Committee on the Development of Sport to study the feasibility of drawing up a European School Sport Charter.

The same committee is also to look into the impact of the law on sport.

APARTHEID

The Ministers exchanged further information on *apartheid* in sport and agreed to discuss discriminatory practices in sport again at Reykjavik.

Ad hoc Informal Meeting of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Budapest, 17-18 April 1991)

Press Communiqué

Sports Ministers from 32 European states¹ meeting under the aegis of the Council of Europe in Budapest, today concluded their two-day Informal Meeting on pan-European sports co-operation. The Hungarian Minister, Chairman of the meeting, summed up the results of the discussions:

1. Ministers noted the difficulties faced by many countries in reforming and readjusting their sports policies in the light of the fundamental changes that they had experienced. They called for practical mutual help to be developed through the expertise of the Council of Europe, particularly in the field of exchange of information and experience;
2. they wished to see close co-ordination of the work of the many organisations involved in European sports co-operation to avoid duplication;
3. they agreed that the principles of the council of Europe's "Sport for All" policy represented a solid basis for a common legal framework for European co-operation which could be enshrined in a binding European outline Convention;
4. doping and spectator violence were examples of factors which gave sport a negative image and which the Council of Europe was tackling via its European Conventions which were the model of successful action;
5. they welcomed the French Minister's proposal to host an informal meeting devoted to the subject of "Sport and Money" to be held after their next regular meeting in Rhodes in 1992;
6. during the Rhodes Conference, discussions on all the proposals raised in Budapest should be pursued;
7. they welcomed the chance to meet together on a pan-European level, and looked forward to the prospect of being able to meet again in the near future on a permanent basis in the framework of the Council of Europe and its Cultural Convention.

14th Informal Meeting of European Sports Ministers
(Strasbourg, 28-29 April 1994)

Press Communiqué

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Strasbourg at the invitation of the French government, on 28-29 April 1994,

Recalling their previous statements on the financial aspects of sport, the need to promote the ethical values of sport and their recognition of autonomy of sports organisations;

¹ The 25 Council of Europe member states plus the Holy See, Poland, USSR and Yugoslavia, signatories of the European Cultural Convention, and Albania, Bulgaria and Romania.

Noting with interest the conclusions of the Council of Europe's study on the "The Economic Importance of Sport in Europe: financing and economic impact" under the direction of Professor Andreff, which provides detailed comparative information on the financing of sport in Europe and trends in it;

Noting with pleasure that this study shows that:

1. the growth and increased variety of sources of funding for sport are helpful to its development;
2. there has been a manifold increase in the number of employment opportunities opened up by sport and allied sectors;
3. the voluntary sector plays a decisive role in sport and thus makes a major contribution to the balanced development of society in general;

Noting the wide variety in different countries of sources for funding sport, from the public sector, consumers, and private sources (and their proportions), and in the roles of central regional and local authorities, etc.;

Reaffirming Article 12 of the European Sports Charter, on Finance: "Appropriate support and resources from public funds (at central, regional and local levels) shall be made available for the fulfilment of the aims and purposes of this charter. Mixed public and private financial support for sport should be encouraged, including the generation by the sports sector itself of resources necessary for its further development";

Recognise that some problems appear to be relatively commonly felt:

1. ensuring sufficient direct and indirect public financing for sport in general and Sport for All in particular, both in current and capital expenditure;
2. the specific needs of, and difficulties faced by, the sports organisations of the new member countries in obtaining public and private financing for their activities;
3. the need to safeguard and develop the place of lotteries in helping to finance sport;
4. the difficulties created by the financial inequalities with regard to the needs of top-level sport and those of Sport for All, between popular sports and less popular sports, between the few televisual sports (whether at national or international level) and other sports, which divide sport and undermine its solidarity;
5. the increasing cost of major international sports competitions which tends to exclude less well-off countries, thus contravening the ideals of the universality of sport and of equal opportunities;
6. the need to develop ways of keeping within sport a more substantial proportion of the profits generated through sport;
7. ensuring the integrity of high profile sports people and helping them to develop post-sports career possibilities;

Reminded the international sports federations that changing the technical requirements in sport had financial repercussions for public authorities, at the expense of money that might be available for funding other needs in sport;

Agreed that further study of these questions was necessary in order to:

1. keep this work up to date, concentrating on key comparable elements, and exchange data regularly;
2. propose possible relevant solutions;

Asked the Council of Europe to continue its research on the economy of sport in an appropriate framework, with a wider participation;

Agreed to discuss these questions further at their formal conference at Lisbon in 1995, in the context of their discussions on "the Social Significance of Sport".

15th Informal Meeting of European Sports Ministers

(Nicosia, 14-15 May 1998)

Press Communiqué

Ministers call for ethics to be the touchstone of modern sport

Nicosia, 15.05.98 – European sports ministers today decided that strong ethical values – both ancient and modern – were the key to tackling the problems and challenges of the sports world in the run-up to the 21st Century.

At the closing session of a Council of Europe conference, ministers and top officials agreed that traditional sporting ideals should be resurrected, both to counter the dominance of money in today's sports and to make the most of the power of sport to create social bonds. These values include tolerance, fair play and the contribution sport can make to building peace, including the ideal of the Olympic truce during major sporting events.

The 15th Informal Meeting of European Sports Ministers, in Nicosia, Cyprus (May, 14-15) also emphasised the need for new laws and ethical decisions on specifically modern sports problems, including violence, doping, ever-increasing commercialisation and the impact of new media technologies.

The meeting unanimously endorsed the important role of sport in creating social cohesion, as set out in the action plan of the Council's Second Summit of Heads of State and Government. It also agreed future priorities for further work in this field and that the voluntary sector had an important role to play.

Other ideas proposed include:

- banning free-fighting events (fights with No. Rules) such as cage-fighting;
- a minimum line-up of national players in club teams to guard against "the muscle drain" and support national training centres;
- protection of young athletes by considering a minimum age limit – possibly 15 at national level and 16 at international level – when young people can enter top-level sport;
- tackling sexual harassment of young athletes by their coaches;
- more work to combat the increasing use of drugs both by professional and amateur athletes;
- more co-operation between the Council of Europe and the European Union on sports laws;
- easier visa procedures for sports people participating in international sports events.

Part Three

**Texts adopted by the
Parliamentary Assembly
of the Council of Europe**

*Recommendations, Resolutions
Orders and Written Statements*

Recommendation 588 (1970) on the Development of Sport for All and the Creation of Co-ordinating Structures

The Assembly,

Noting that the transformations of modern society and their corollaries such as industrialisation, automation and urbanisation tend:

1. to eliminate the minimum regular physical exercise essential to man's physical equilibrium;
2. to accentuate man's psychological solitude and dependence on his environment;

Considering that, in such a society, sport has to fulfil two vital functions, namely:

1. a biological function of preserving and developing the physical capacity of present and future generations;
2. a socio-cultural function of helping man, in the context of permanent education and cultural development, to triumph over certain living and working conditions which threaten his development and balance, by giving him means of satisfying his needs of communication, expression and creativeness;

Believing that these considerations warrant, and indeed demand, immediate and extensive measures designed to place sport as a socio-cultural activity within the reach of an ever-widening range of the population, in accordance with the concept "Sport for All" defined by the Council for Cultural Co-operation;

Considering moreover that by its very nature such action requires at both national and European level a concerted and co-ordinated effort by very diverse institutions: ministerial departments, local authorities, sports organisations, permanent educational bodies, industrial and financial circles, trade unions and other professional organisations etc.;

Observing that both on a European level and in most of the member countries the structures that would make such concerted and co-ordinated effort possible are lacking;

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers invite the member governments of the Council of Europe:

1. to launch or support, at national level, "Sport for All" campaigns such as already exist in some member countries;
2. to encourage, if they do not already exist, the creation of national co-ordinating structures for that purpose;
3. to provide the Council of Europe with co-ordinating machinery to promote "Sport for all" on a European scale.

Recommendation 682 (1972) on a European "Sport for All" Charter

The Assembly,

Recalling its Recommendation 588 (1970) on the development of Sport for All and the creation of co-ordinating structures;

Reaffirming that, in a society increasingly dominated by machines, man needs a certain amount of physical exercise for both his physical and his mental well-being;

Observing that a policy for the development of Sport for All, the aim of which is to bring sport as a socio-cultural activity within the reach of as many people as possible, raises problems which cannot be satisfactorily solved within a purely national framework;

Believing in this context that the adoption of common principles would enable national policies to be progressively harmonised;

Welcoming the fact that the work done by the Council for Cultural Co-operation and various other international bodies has already enabled several common principles to be established;

Emphasising, however, that a systematic and comprehensive approach to the problems connected with Sport for All would in particular make it possible to identify objectives and means in regard to a European policy for the development of Sport for All;

Conscious that the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of a European "Sport for All" Charter, defining the principles that might serve as a common framework for the actions of governments and the various other authorities concerned, would provide a sound and coherent basis for the drawing up of various agreements applicable to particular sectors, even of a European convention on Sport for All;

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

1. adopt a European "Sport for All" Charter on the principles set out in the report of its Committee on Culture and Education (Doc. 3186);
2. invite the Council for Cultural Co-operation and its subsidiary organs:
 - a. to see that the charter is implemented;
 - b. to direct that their work toward the preparation of a European convention in the light of the European "Sport for All" Charter.

Resolution 719 (1980) on the Moscow Olympic Games

The Assembly,

Recalling its Recommendation 889 on the crisis in Afghanistan and Resolution 718 on the arrest and forced exile of Dr Andrei Sakharov;

Bearing in mind the unchanging moral values underlying democracy and sport, draws to the attention of the National Olympic Committees of member states and the athletes of Europe the seriousness of

the events which have taken place in Afghanistan during the last month, together with the treatment accorded to Professor Sakharov, and urges them to take these events into account in making their decisions as to whether to participate in the Olympic Games in Moscow or in the ceremonies associated with them;

Calls on European governments, in the light of their contacts with their National Olympic Committees and through them with the International Olympic Committee, to endeavour to concert in the framework of the Conference of European Ministers responsible for sport a common position with regard to the Olympic Games in Moscow.

Resolution 738 (1980) on the Olympic Games and the Outlook for their Future

The Assembly,

Noting with regret that the Olympic Games are moving further and further away from the ancient ideal which it sought to revive at the close of the last century;

Noting that they no longer comply strictly with their purpose, namely participation in competitive sport for the honour and the physical and moral development of the individual;

Deploing the fact that they have also, indeed mainly, become a political and commercial competition between major states and large cities, and that economic, industrial, financial, nationalist and ideological interests interfere with their competitive spirit;

Deploing the impossibility, given the immense investments required for providing the facilities and organisation connected with an Olympiad, for medium-sized and small countries to take their turn in organising the Games;

Deploing the fact that, instead of contributing towards peace, the Games are a source of discord in international relations;

Recalling that the Games were in ancient times the occasion of a sacred truce, that no athlete from a nation at war could participate, and that warring cities were obliged to lay down their arms, at least temporarily, if they wished their champions to be allowed to compete;

Hopeful that this aspect of the Olympic spirit too can be restored, and that encouragement will be given to any arrangements making it possible throughout the duration of the Games for hostilities between nations or peoples engaged in armed conflict to be broken off;

Bearing in mind that in antiquity the Games were always held in the same place, at a site specially dedicated to that effect;

Recalling the proposals made by the Government of the Republic of Greece in 1976, and repeated in 1980, for the permanent establishment of the Games in Greece;

Recalling the Resolution on Sport in Society adopted by the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport in London in 1978;

Welcoming the interest shown by the Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe which has recently indicated its intention of supporting this resolution;

Having taken note of the report by its Committee on Culture and Education (Doc. 4585), which includes reference to studies and talks conducted in Greece, requests:

1. that all competent public authorities, international and national organisations and bodies unite their efforts to prevent the Olympic Games from being dominated by politics and tainted by sheer scale, commercialisation, professionalism or any other kind of abuse threatening their survival;
2. that, in order to achieve this, the summer Olympic Games should henceforth be regularly and definitely be held on the same site, namely in the neighbourhood of Olympia where they originated;
3. that this place, to be known as "Nea Olympia", should be granted the appropriate international status and placed under the authority of the International Olympic Committee;
4. that the Greek Government and the International Olympic Committee define the international status of Nea Olympia;
5. that arrangements be made to enable the facilities of Nea Olympia to be financed by an international fund;
6. that Nea Olympia may become a place where nations are brought closer together, and sports and cultural activities permanently organised, in particular by the construction of treasuries for art and athletes' hostels;
7. that the organisation and running of Olympic competition may conform as closely as possible to the idea of individual fulfilment, international fraternity and the promotion of peace, which is their *raison d'être*;
8. that the winter Olympic Games be organised according to the same principles;
9. that the governments of member states provide the International Olympic Committee with all possible support and all necessary assistance as a contribution towards the achievement of these aims.

Recommendation 900 (1980) on the Olympic Games and the Outlook for their Future

The Assembly,

Recalling the Resolution on Sport in Society adopted by the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport in London in 1978;

Referring to its Resolution 738 on the Olympic Games and the outlook for their future, in which it supported the idea of the return of the Games to their country of origin;

Considering the proposals to this effect made by the Government of the Republic of Greece in 1976, and repeated in 1980;

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers invite the governments of member states, in consultation with the International Olympic Committee, to do everything in their power, as rapidly as possible, so that the aims set out in Resolution 738 may be put into effect.

Recommendation 963 (1983) on Cultural and Educational Means of Reducing Violence

The Assembly,

INTRODUCTION

Having noted the report of its Committee on Culture and Education (Doc. 5013):

Taking note of the Hearing on violence held by that committee in Assisi from 1 to 3 September 1982 on the occasion of the 800th anniversary of the birth of St. Francis;

Gravely concerned at the occurrence of violence in modern society, in particular terrorism, but also delinquency, vandalism and rape;

Suspicious in principle of some of the justifications advanced for direct physical violence, but recognising that those in authority on certain occasions have to use varying acceptable degrees of force for the protection of society, of lives and of property;

Believing that violence in modern society is related to the stress exercised on human nature by external factors of a social, economic and cultural character;

Recalling the report of its Committee on Culture and Education on war toys (Doc. 4742) and the resolution adopted on this subject by the European Parliament on 13 September 1982;

REGARDING TERRORISM

Recalling its Recommendations 916 (1981) and 941 (1982) on the defence of democracy against terrorism in Europe;

Considering that terrorism is a permanent challenge to fundamental democratic values, and may well prompt states to take legislative, judicial or administrative measures (such as keeping records on individuals for the purpose of prevention, restrictions on personal freedoms, etc.) that may pervert the very character of democracy;

Aware of the fact that combating terrorism may, because of the growth of politically motivated crimes and offences, create imbalances in the arsenal of penalties, and disrupt prison systems;

Convinced that the symbolic, spectacular or revolting nature of terrorism and the exaggerated reflection sometimes given to it by the media helps it achieve a social impact out of all proportion to the resources it deploys and even to its ultimate goal, something which distinguishes it from ordinary violence;

Noting that terrorism imitates the methods, means and language of warfare without triggering off the usual collective defence mechanisms;

Conscious that terrorism is moreover a factor of major cultural destabilisation and can undermine the individual's confidence in the values, interests or institutions under attack;

Considering that measures to suppress terrorism must be based on an analysis of its causes,

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers invite member governments:

1. to take necessary steps to alert communities in which terrorism is breeding to the serious threat it presents to democracy and freedoms;
2. to make available in all member countries a "White Paper on Democracy and Terrorism", a work which would be prepared by the Council of Europe and based on the European Convention on Human Rights, international agreements and member states' constitutions whose purpose would be to demonstrate the fact that terrorism is a major European problem imperilling democracy and to proclaim Europe's determination to combat political violence;
3. to foster studies of the cultural and social causes of the growth of terrorism by giving thought to the setting up of an independent European Foundation for the study of terrorism;

REGARDING THE MEDIA

Concerned at the increasing tendency towards emphasis on violence in the media, and in particular on its portrayal in the visual media (television, video, film, advertising, comics, or still photography);

Conscious that prolonged exposure to such media violence can have a direct cumulative effect on young children and a minority of adults, and a growing effect on the accepted values of society;

Welcoming the recent Declaration by the Committee of Ministers on Freedom of Expression (1982), and recalling Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights (1950) and the United Nations Convention for the Repression of Obscene Publications (1947);

Concerned that artistic freedom should not be used as an alibi for purely commercial interests;

Believing that national legislative or voluntary restrictions are becoming increasingly impracticable in the light of direct broadcasting by satellite and other technological developments, and drawing attention to the fact that the production, distribution and sale of media software has already progressed beyond the control of individual states;

Stressing the urgency of co-ordinated action involving European States, broadcasting institutions and commercial audio-visual concerns,

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

1. request the broadcasting organisations to co-operate on the elaboration of codes of conduct or guidelines covering the portrayal of violence including terrorism, that can apply to as broad an area in Europe as possible, and where necessary provide autonomous supplementary structures to enable the effective elaboration of such common codes;
2. encourage the elaboration of similar guidelines for other media such as films, written material, video and new forms of visual media that may be developed;
3. encourage the establishment in each member state of a. independent monitoring of broadcast and other visual media through viewer associations and other bodies, b. closer consultation between the public and the programme makers, and c. public accountability for media content whether to parliament, to the courts or to public opinion, and envisage at a subsequent stage closer co-ordination between member states on these aspects;

4. arrange for the regular publication of an up-to-date survey of existing guidelines, legislation and administrative structures regarding the media in all member states;
5. ask member governments:
 - a. to sponsor further independent research into the effects of the media;
 - b. to consider introducing legislation to ensure that media violence involving individuals is condemned alongside incitement to racial hatred or obscenity;
 - c. to take appropriate measures to ensure the broadcasting companies give particular attention to means of protecting sensitive people, especially children, from prolonged exposure to media violence;
 - d. to make clear to the press and to the audio-visual media their special responsibility as regards the dissemination of models of political violence, and therefore make proper understanding of the effects of the media a necessary part of the qualification of all personnel employed in the media field;

REGARDING SPORT

Concerned with the continued presence of the violence in sport and with the growth of violence associated with sport on local, national and international levels;

Welcoming the action already taken by the sports federations to reduce violence in sport by modifying the rules of individual and team games, with special reference to violent sports such as boxing and by increasing the authority of refereeing;

Questioning, however, the efficiency of existing sanctions, in particular in top-level professional sport, and believing that responsibility lies as much with trainers and management as with individual players;

Believing that concerted action by the public authorities and the sporting bodies is necessary to control violence associated with sport, and that the media could help in this action, and stressing the positive role to be played by responsible supporters' clubs;

Welcoming the activity of the International Alliance for Non-Violent Sport and for Fair Play, and noting the results of the symposium organised by the Alliance in Monte-Carlo on 16 and 17 November 1982;

Recalling the Council of Europe's European Sport for All Charter, and reaffirming its belief in the ideals and values of sport, especially Olympic sport as expressed in its Resolution 738 (1980), on the Olympic Games and the outlook for their future;

Believing that it is necessary to reaffirm and re-establish these positive values of sport and fair play as a direct contribution to solving the problem of violence in modern society;

Recalling the Resolution on Violence associated with Sport, adopted by the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport in London 1978, and hoping that the Ministers concerned will reconsider urgently the question of violence and sport,

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

1. ask the Steering Committee for the Development of Sport to give consideration to effective European Intergovernmental co-operation on violence and sport, including the elaboration of a European convention, or other forms of European agreement on the introduction of specific legislation in member states;
2. co-ordinate such activity with other sectors through the steering committees responsible for mass media, culture and education, and criminal matters;
3. support the campaign of the International Alliance for Non-Violent Sport and for Fair Play;

POSITIVE APPROACHES, AND IN PARTICULAR EDUCATION

Stressing the power of example of parent, teacher or state, and noting also the role played by the churches, youth organisations and other disinterested institutions in encouraging young people to participate in social goals;

Underlining the need for schools constantly to readjust to the changing patterns of modern society, and noting the conclusions reached by the Council for Cultural Co-operation project on "Preparation for life";

Insisting on the importance of the proper preparation of children to understand the message put across by the media, and noting the positive contribution of the media in presenting society as condemning and rejecting violence;

Wishing to ensure that the systematic teaching of non-violent behaviour is an integral part of all compulsory education, and welcoming the proposal by the Quaker Council for European Affairs to conduct a study on existing models in Europe of such education;

Hoping that the Standing Conference of European Ministers of Education will pay close attention to the contribution education can make to encouraging constructive, non-violent behaviour;

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

1. associate the Council for Cultural Co-operation with study of models of education for non-violent behaviour and co-operation;
2. invite member governments or, through them, the local or regional authorities responsible for education:
 - a. to review the content of existing school and university curricula in order to avoid thoughtless glorification of conflict and violence, and to introduce in schools the systematic teaching of non-violent behaviour;
 - b. to encourage the introduction in certain European universities of the study of terrorism;
 - c. to make available for use in schools, for example in the context of history lessons, material highlighting the odious and regressive nature of political violence and denouncing the ideologies that provoke and manipulate such violence;

- d. to make it possible for young people to opt out of experiments involving violence to living animals should they object to these on grounds of conscience, without prejudice to their subsequent careers;
- e. to ensure that schools adhere to non-violent approaches with regard to their own internal problems and that they avoid any recourse to violent punishment;
- f. to encourage real participation in school life by allowing the gradual development of pupil responsibility and the continued involvement of parents, and by permitting the school and its community to fulfil its indispensable educational role;
- g. to introduce into the school curriculum the critical understanding of the media, and to provide the necessary in-service and preparatory training of teachers;
- h. to ensure a proper place for sport (both individual and team sports) in schools, with particular stress on the principles of fair play.

Written Declaration No. 108 (1984) on Sport in South Africa

The undersigned members of the Assembly,

1. Reaffirming their belief in the importance of individual human rights in all fields of human activity, including sport;
2. Drawing attention to the fact that full autonomy was given by the south African Government in 1976 to all sports federations in that country and to the National South African Olympic Committee;
3. Noting that, since that date, racial integration has become a general feature of sport in South Africa and of South African teams seeking to compete internationally;
4. Regretting the lack of recognition of this progress by many countries in the world, including member countries of the Council of Europe, and the continuing refusal of the International Olympic Committee to allow South Africa to compete in the Olympic Games;
5. Gravely concerned that the first to suffer from such an attitude on the international level are the blacks, coloured and Indians in South Africa and that the first to gain are those interested in maintaining *apartheid* in that country;
6. Wishing to prevent a reactionary backlash in South Africa that might undermine the 1976 decision on the autonomy of sport and the progress being made towards political freedom in other fields;
7. Call on member states of the Council of Europe and in particular on the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport to take a lead in recognising the independence of sport in South Africa and its freedom from racial discrimination; and to press for the admission of South African athletes, regardless of their colour, to international sport;
8. Resolve nevertheless to continue to press for the further reduction of *apartheid* and other forms of racial discrimination in South Africa.

Written Declaration No. 109 (1984) on the Olympic Games

The undersigned, members of the Assembly,

1. Noting that the Olympic Games are on the point of extinction; the Soviet Union has announced that it will boycott the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, and other countries from the Eastern bloc will doubtless do the same, which would again mean that there will be only limited participation in the Los Angeles Games;
2. Pointing out that in 1980 the United States and other Western countries boycotted the Olympic Games in Moscow, that in 1976 the majority of African countries took no part in the Montreal Games and that the Olympic Games are, therefore, now likely to fall foul of international political conflict for a third time; and that the future of the Games is thus seriously put in doubt;
3. Consider that boycotts of the Olympic Games have never helped to improve the political situation but, on the contrary, have always had detrimental effects on sport and those who take part in it, and that, although sport as a major social movement can certainly not remain cut off from political events, it will always come off worst when caught up in conflicts which cannot be resolved politically;
4. Declare that the member states of the Council of Europe must not stand idly by, and accordingly ask the Committee of Ministers and the governments of all member countries to take political steps to overcome the serious crisis threatening the Olympic Games.

Recommendation 993 (1984) on European Sports Co-operation

The Assembly,

Having noted the report of its Committee on Culture and Education on European Sports Co-operation (Doc. 5270);

Being informed of the results of the 4th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (Malta, 15 and 16 May 1984);

Welcoming the political interest shown by the Ministers in sports co-operation at this level, and sharing their conviction that "the Council of Europe and the European Cultural Convention ...should remain the principal framework for European intergovernmental co-operation in sport";

Recognising the need to associate more fully in this co-operation the sporting bodies and non-governmental organisations in the sports field;

Supporting the wish for greater autonomy of the Conference of Sports Ministers, and recalling the parallel of the Standing Conference of European Ministers of Education which acts as an overview body of European education co-operation;

Welcoming Recommendation No. (84) 8 of the Committee of Ministers, on the reduction of spectator violence at sporting events, and the common concern for action in this field shown by the sports ministers and by the Assembly in its Recommendation No. 963 (1983), and recalling the importance of education for fairplay;

Drawing attention to the many other areas of sports co-operation, in particular to the problems of funding sporting activity other than high level competition events;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 900 (1980) and Resolution No. 738 (1980), on the Olympic Games and the outlook for their future, and reasserting its concern at the increasing commercialisation and politicisation of the Olympic movement,

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

1. give positive follow-up to the resolutions of the Malta conference, in particular by providing adequate resources for implementing, in the intergovernmental Steering Committee for the Development of Sport, the proposals made by the conference;
2. give consideration to the ministerial contribution to European sports co-operation as a model for European co-operation in other sectors of the cultural field.

Recommendation No. 1047 (1986) on the Dangers of Boxing

The Assembly,

Recalling its Recommendation No. 963 (1983), on cultural and educational means of reducing violence, and the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular Football Matches;

Determined to draw a distinction between sport and legitimised gladiatorial violence, and therefore gravely concerned at the justification of many of the aspects of boxing (and especially professional boxing) as a sport in modern, civilised society;

Drawing attention to the immediate and long-term effects of boxing, in particular on the mental health of boxers, and to the adverse social consequences with regard to the spectators;

Supporting the recommendations made, for example by the World Medical Association, the British Medical Association and the American Medical Association, for stricter measures in the current practice of the sport in order to protect boxers;

Insisting on the need for world-wide co-operation of governments, the independent boxing associations and other national and international sporting bodies, including the International Olympic Committee, for ensuring the implementation of these recommendations in both amateur and professional boxing;

Drawing a distinction between commercial and non-commercial aspects of boxing;

Deploring the promotion of boxing for commercial gain (as, for example, indicated by the proliferation of international boxing bodies) and the unscrupulous advantage often taken of potential boxers from poorer social backgrounds;

Believing that governments and the mass media have a duty to inform the public of the potential harmful effects of boxing, both as a sport and as an entertainment, and of the dangers it poses to society and human life, and that national parliaments have a special responsibility in this context;

Welcoming the fact that most amateur boxing associations and several member states have already imposed restrictions on boxing,

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers initiate through the Steering Committee for the Development of Sport a full inquiry, on a European level and in association with the boxing federations, medical bodies and other appropriate organisations, into the direct and indirect effects of boxing, and that this inquiry be charged, within a specified deadline, with making concrete proposals for such medical, technical, fiscal and other changes as would bring about:

1. increased and improved education about the medical and social risks of boxing in general;
2. increased safety (perhaps, for example, through the introduction of compulsory regular brain scans);
3. decreased risks (perhaps, for example, through automatic bans on boxers with any brain abnormalities);
4. restraints on the commercial aspects of boxing and on media coverage.

Reply by the Committee of Ministers:

The Committee of Ministers has examined Assembly Recommendation No. 1047 on the dangers of boxing.

1. It shares the Assembly's concerns on this subject, while noting that this is a controversial issue.
2. It recalls that several national studies on boxing have already been carried out outside the Council of Europe and that in the framework of the "Sport for all: sporting injuries and their prevention" project, case studies are being carried out, some of them related to boxing.
3. That being the case, it thinks it suitable to await the results of the above-mentioned project before considering the suitability of carrying out a full study on boxing.
4. It has transmitted Recommendation No. 1047 (1986) to the Steering Committee for the Development of Sport so that it may be taken into account in the preparation of the final conclusions and recommendations of the current project.

Written Declaration No 206 (1991) on South Africa and the Olympic Games

The undersigned, members of the Assembly,

Recall that South Africa was excluded from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1970 as a result of its policy of racial segregation in sport;

Note that the Head of the South African State, Mr Frederik de Klerk, announced that the last laws on apartheid would be abolished in his country in the next few weeks;

Wish that the new Interim National Olympic Committee of South Africa (INOCSA) be recognised by the IOC and that South Africa be allowed to participate in the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. abolition of apartheid;
2. conformity with the Olympic Charter;
3. INOCSA becomes a full Olympic Committee;
4. normalisation of relations with the international sports federation and the continuation of efforts to unify South African sports on a non-racial basis;
5. normalisation of relations with the African confederations.

Order No. 479 (1992) on European Sports Co-operation

The Assembly,

Referring to its Recommendation No. 1190 (1992), decides to play an active part in assisting central and east European countries to review their sports policies and provisions.

To this effect the Committee on Culture and Education (Sub-committee on Youth and Sport) is asked to liaise with the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS) and to hold consultative meetings on sports legislation with the responsible parliamentary committees in central and eastern Europe.

Recommendation No. 1190 (1992) on European Sports Co-operation

The Assembly last debated European sports co-operation in 1984 (see Recommendation No. 993 and Doc. 5270). It expressed its satisfaction with the approach of the Council of Europe which was based on the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS) and the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport.

It has followed the activity of the CDDS, the Ministerial Conferences held in Dublin 1986, Reykjavik 1989 and Rhodes 1992, as well as the Informal Ministerial Meetings held in Lisbon 1985, Strasbourg 1985, Athens 1988 and Budapest 1991.

Four major texts have resulted:

1. European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches (1985);
2. Anti-Doping Convention (1989);
3. European Sports Charter (1992);
4. Code of Sports Ethics (1992).

The Assembly has taken account of the implications for sport caused by the political changes in central and eastern Europe. It considers that action is urgently needed on the parliamentary level to assure sports provision.

The Assembly has also noted the European Community's position on sport as set out in the communication of the Commission of 31 July 1991 and the constitution of the Community's European Sports Forum. It welcomes the understanding and co-operation that has been established between the Community and Council of Europe in this field.

Many problems, however, remain and amongst them:

1. sports provision in central and eastern Europe (and related legislation);
2. access to the countryside for sport and other leisure activities;

3. the classification of sites associated with sport;
4. equal sporting opportunities;
5. continuing violence associated with sport;
6. doping;
7. money in sport.

The Assembly welcomes the fact that the next informal meeting of European Sports Ministers will tackle the question of money in sport (France, 1993).

It calls on governments of member states that have not yet done so, to ratify the on violence and anti-doping referred to above.

It recommends that the Committee of Ministers ask governments of member states to implement as effectively as possible the new European Sports Charter and Code of Sports Ethics (agreed by the European Ministers responsible for Sport in Rhodes, 1992).

The Assembly further recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

1. extend work on the values of sport and their promotion;
2. continue its efforts to assist sports provision in central and eastern Europe (with particular attention to legislation, a field in which the Assembly might also be involved);
3. prepare an agreement on access to the countryside for sport and other leisure activities;
4. classify sites of significance for sport.

Resolution 1092 (1996) on discrimination against women in the field of sport and more particularly in the Olympic Games

The Assembly is concerned about the many instances of discrimination against women wishing to practise sport and more especially about the policy of discrimination with regard to their participation in the Olympic Games.

At the Barcelona Olympic Games in 1992, thirty-five countries had no women athletes in their teams, and one of those teams refused to walk behind a Spanish woman athlete at the opening ceremony.

Some Islamic countries organised women-only games in Teheran in 1993. Men were barred from these games, as were photographers (male and female) and television cameras. Apparently, the International Olympic Committee supports these games which, it has been announced, are to be held for a second time.

The Assembly recalls that the Olympic Charter states that "any form of discrimination with regard to a country or a person on grounds of race, religion, politics, sex or otherwise is incompatible with belonging to the Olympic Movement".

Wherever fundamental human rights are infringed, the Assembly considers it has a duty to intervene in the internal affairs of any state, irrespective of whether it is a member of the Council of Europe. Even if there are cultural differences and traditions, this should be no argument for accepting any policy of discrimination against women in sport.

It welcomes the creation of the Atlanta Plus Committee and its action against such situations.

The Assembly recalls the positive, leading role played by the International Olympic Committee in moral or ethical issues, particularly with regard to the fight against apartheid in South Africa.

The Assembly therefore requests that the International Olympic Committee:

1. firmly and clearly oppose any discrimination against women in sport;
2. refuse to support any sports event based on discrimination, such as the "Solidarity Games for Women in Islamic Countries".

Recommendation No. 1292 (1996) of the Committee of Ministers to member states on Young People in High-level Sport

The Assembly is concerned at the involvement of young people in high-level sport at too early an age.

Sport has a primary role in the mental as well as physical development of children and young people and therefore should be an integral part of the general educational process for democratic society.

Elite sport however is aimed exclusively at top level performances, that only very few can hope to achieve, and has its own further risks:

1. physical and physiological risks (such as the overloading of the respiratory, cardiovascular and neuromuscular systems);
2. psychological risks (such as the strain caused by the "win at all costs" mentality and "dropping-out" as a result of early commitment to intense training);
3. reduced possibilities for children involved in intense training to attend normal school, especially during competition periods.

Some internationally agreed texts, either on young people or on sport, have referred to the need for protection of young people, but without formulating precise recommendations. For example the recent European Manifesto on Young People and Sport, adopted by the European Ministers responsible for Sport in May 1995, states that "the level and intensity of training and competition should be appropriate to the age and physical and mental development of the child".

Certain sports federations have shown concern at the early age at which some young people enter competition and have taken steps to raise it (for example, the International Gymnastics Federation and the Women's Tennis Association). The Assembly welcomes such moves and calls on sports federations and on the International Olympic Committee to review national and international competition systems involving young people with a view to raising minimum age-limits or, where already appropriate, enforcing them.

The Assembly sees several advantages in drawing a clearer distinction between juvenile and adult competition classes. This could be achieved by raising the age-limits for participation in certain competitions to 16 or 18 years, depending on the sport, particularly in international competitions and championships.

The Assembly also believes that legislation on the basic rights of the child should be reviewed in a number of countries in order to ensure that sport is part of the normal development of children and

that young athletes are better protected from training abuse. The Assembly stresses the responsibility of parents and families in this regard.

The Assembly therefore recommends that the Committee of Ministers call on governments, in co-operation with sports clubs and federations, to:

1. make a clear policy distinction between sport for young people in general (sport for all) and elite or high-level sport;
2. encourage the drawing up of internationally agreed, gender-sensitive guidelines and appropriate minimum age-limits as regards training methods, rules and restrictions for young people in individual sports, with special attention to those sports where competition level can be reached at a very early age, for instance gymnastics, swimming and ski jumping, or to those sports known to be dangerous, such as boxing;
3. introduce, in particular, fixed minimum age-limits for participation in international competitions and championships, between 16 and 18 years, depending on the type of sports involved;
4. ensure that the most talented young athletes receive a sufficient basic education, follow reasonable training and competition schedules and have the opportunity to be children and grow up as members of society with the possibility of developing other skills;
5. pay closer attention to the training of coaches, in technical matters and in their wider moral responsibilities, their competence being ensured by national sports organisations and, at the local level, municipalities and sports clubs.

The Assembly also recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

1. encourage continuing research on the subject of young people in high-level sport in order to be able to assess the evolution in sport for young people, especially in some sports;
2. collect and disseminate through appropriate networks information on this and on sports structures and programmes for young people.

Written declaration No. 276 on Football Hooliganism
(adopted by the Assembly on 22 June 1998)

This written declaration commits only the members who have signed it.

The undersigned members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe strongly condemn the acts of violence perpetrated by hooligans in Marseille and in other French cities hosting the 1998 Football World Cup.

Although this violence is the action of a very small minority among the huge crowds of peaceful football fans, its coverage by the media, and in particular television, gives a distorted image which is detrimental to sport as a whole.

The European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches of 1985 has contributed to the decrease of spectator violence, in particular inside stadia, and continues to be the appropriate framework for European co-operation in this field.

Although hooliganism - as well as violence in general - are the consequence of social problems the solution of which cannot be found in the field of sports, we feel that more should be done to avoid the deplorable scenes we have been witnessing recently and therefore call on those responsible, including the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence, to:

1. adopt a more appropriate policy regarding ticketing, in particular in order to increase security through separation;
2. develop more effective exchanges of information and intelligence;
3. ensure that those arrested for hooliganism are charged and brought before a court and, if found guilty, are given custodial sentences which could be served in their countries of origin;
4. take more effective measures to keep known hooligans away from sensitive football matches, including those taking part in other countries.

Part Four

**Texts adopted by the
Congress on Local and Regional
Authorities of Europe**

*Recommendations, Resolutions
and Declarations*

Extract from "The European Urban Charter" 1993

Sport and leisure cover a broad spectrum of physical activity: play and physical recreation; purposeful participation and the improvement of performance; and the attainment of excellence.

They meet deep-seated feelings in individuals and the community. The concentration of people in urban areas and corresponding pressures of urban living both allows and demands the provision of a variety of sports opportunities.

Sport provides the means of interaction for individuals and communities, bringing them closer together. It can help, particularly with young people, in giving them a sense of direction and avoid social alienation. It can help in the fight against drug abuse and exclusion.

Everyone has the right to participate in sport, up to the level of their interest and ability, thus, improving their lives through a sense of social and physical well-being.

Principles

1. All urban dwellers have a right to take part in sporting and recreational activities.

In line with the provisions of the Sport for All Charter, local authorities, either directly or by enabling others to do so, have a responsibility to improve access to sport and sports facilities for all people, irrespective of social background, economic situation and income, age or ethnic group.

This is done principally by:

- removing psychological, social, economic and physical constraints which presently prevent many urban dwellers from taking part in sport;
- devising special, positive policies, sports development and coaching programmes to assist those with special needs, targeting groups such as the young, women, the old, disabled people, ethnic minorities, the unemployed and the low paid – to take part in sport;
- providing a network of basic sports facilities covering the whole of each town or urban area;
- ensuring that such facilities include small-scale units within easy reach of homes, fitting in to local communities so that local populations can identify with them, encouraging a sense of ownership and thus reducing vandalism and delinquency;
- ensuring that publicly-provided sports facilities complement those organised by the voluntary and commercial sectors and that such plans are drawn up and implemented in consultation with users;
- ensuring that proposed sports facilities provide for present and future needs, tackling existing urban areas and those to be developed, bearing in mind likely levels of participation, transport links etc;
- providing opportunities to play traditional as well as modern sports;
- planning in urban areas yet to be built or providing in existing urban areas open spaces, wooded areas, playgrounds, stretches of water and cycle paths in order to foster and stimulate recreational activities.

Facilities for sport and physical recreation may be: existing resources such as open space, play areas, woodlands, rivers, canals, ponds, gardens and allotments; installations such as natural and synthetic grass pitches, tennis courts and athletics tracks; and buildings such as sports centres, swimming pools and ice halls.

2. Sports facilities should be safe and well designed

Urban sports facilities should blend with surrounding buildings and townscape, showing and contributing to a sense of place.

Their design and materials should be selected in order to be attractive to all sectors of the community, enabling them to participate safely and in a healthy manner.

Style and layout should meet the needs of managers and users. Major sports facilities, such as football stadia should be designed in order to guarantee spectator safety, minimise delinquency and violence.

In planning very large sports facilities for major events, subsequent use for the facilities within the locality should be borne in mind, eg the transformation of athletes' residential accommodation thereafter into housing.

3. All urban dwellers have a right to be able to develop their expertise in sport to their individual potential.

Many people who attain a basic level of proficiency in sport feel a need to improve on it in order to sustain their interest in sport, maintain their pride and dignity in themselves and achieve personal fulfilment. In improving their performance and, perhaps, in attaining excellence, they provide models for and encourage emulation of non-participants, particularly for the young and impressionable.

Sometimes those proficient in sport earn an adequate living as professionals, thus contributing to local economies.

The needs of those improving their proficiency in sport are different, more complex and more demanding than those enjoying basic participation.

This means that public authorities, in consultation with the sports federations, should designate and appropriately equip some of the basic sports facilities to serve the competition and training needs of high standard sportsmen and women.

This should be accompanied by structured programmes of coaching, training and competition.

Recommendation 16 (1996) on Sport and Local Authorities

The Congress, on a proposal from the Chamber of Local Authorities,

1. Having taken note of the report on the European Conference on Sport and Local Authorities held in Gödöllo (Hungary) from 1 to 3 February 1996, presented by Mr Meintz, Rapporteur on behalf of the Working Group on Sport;
2. Considering that sport, being a school for democratic ideals, social participation and integration, plays an important role in promoting international understanding;
3. Considering that sport shall be related at local, regional and national levels to other areas of policy-making and planning such as education, health, social services, town and country planning, conservation, the arts and leisure services;
4. Considering that an effective sports policy can only be determined and put into operation through co-operation by all private and public agencies concerned either directly or indirectly with sport, both voluntary and compulsory;
5. Considering that sport is an integral part of society which provides significant positive economic effects, and that the economic stimulus generated by sport contributes to local, regional and national economic development;
6. Recommends that the governments of member states
 - a. acknowledge the vital role played by local authorities in the promotion of sports;
 - b. foster permanent and effective co-operation between public authorities, voluntary and private organisations active in the field of sports;
 - c. provide advice and assistance to local authorities with regard to the construction and management of their sports facilities;
 - d. adapt their financial contributions to the "grass roots" dialogue between consumers and local public sports financiers;
 - e. promote the participation of low income or needy groups through targeted subsidies;
 - f. set aside public funds to ensure that public sports facilities are accessible to and usable by disabled persons;
 - g. encourage mixed public and private financial support for sport;
 - h. pay attention to the specific needs and difficulties faced by the sports organisations of the new member countries in Central and Eastern Europe in obtaining public and private financing for their activities;
 - i. support the medical use of physical activities in order to gain, conserve and improve health at the level of "Sport for All" and to guard against possible hazards;
7. Recommends that the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe
 - a. transmit the Final Declaration of the Gödöllo Conference to the CDDS asking it to take account of the views and proposals contained therein;
 - b. instruct the CDDS to continue and deepen the dialogue with the CLRAE on matters of mutual interest and to invite it to take part in its activities, in particular in its specialised conferences.

Resolution 27 (1996) 1 on Sport and Local Authorities

The Congress, on a proposal from the Chamber of Local Authorities,

1. Having taken note of the report on the European Conference on Sport and Local Authorities held in Gödöllo (Hungary) from 1 to 3 February 1996, presented by Mr Meintz, Rapporteur on behalf of the Working Group on Sport;
2. Considering the important role played by local and regional authorities in improving living standards, economic progress and cultural development;
3. Considering that sport forms an integral part of local cultural activities, it is therefore vital that local authorities have an active, conscious attitude and approach as to how involvement in sport can be integrated into local policies in general;
4. Considering that sports and physical activities must not be the exclusive preserve of certain age groups and special categories of persons but should be accessible to the general public in the framework of the "Sport for All" concept;
5. Calls on local and regional authorities
 - a. to make available appropriate support and resources from public funds for the development of sport;
 - b. to co-operate with the commercial and the voluntary sectors and to encourage mixed public and private support for sport;
 - c. to diminish the financial inequalities with regard to the needs of top-level sport and those of sport for all;
 - d. to promote the health and well-being of all groups and individuals wishing to undertake sporting activities;
 - e. to encourage and support a greater participation by older persons in appropriate sporting and other physical activities;
 - f. to provide opportunities for all young people to become involved in sport, and to emphasise the value of physical activity rather than the technical or competitive element;
 - g. to take all appropriate policy measures to encourage greater involvement of women in sport;
 - h. to facilitate the access of the least privileged groups to the practice of sport and physical activity;
 - i. to create a welcoming climate for disabled people, recognising their right to be helped and improving their position in society;
 - j. to promote measures in the fields of physical, health and safety education to advertise sports and other suitable physical activities for their beneficial effects on health;
6. Invites the Bureau of the Congress
 - a. to regularly examine the role and responsibilities of local and regional authorities in relation to sport, and to re-establish the Working Group on Sport in due course;
 - b. to support concrete action aimed at providing sport for all;
 - c. to reinforce European co-operation in this field between local and regional authorities;
 - d. to deepen the dialogue with other bodies of the Council of Europe having responsibilities in the area of sport.

European Conference on Sport and Local Authorities

(Gödöllo, Hungary, 1-3 February 1996)

Final Declaration

The participants at the European Conference on Sport and Local Authorities, held in Gödöllo (Hungary) from 1 to 3 February 1996,

1. Thanking the Council of Europe and in particular its Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe for taking the initiative of organising this conference;
2. Thanking the Mayor and the Municipality of Gödöllo for their warm welcome and hospitality;
3. Underlining the important role played by local and regional authorities in improving living standards, economic progress and cultural development;
4. Emphasising that sport forms an integral part of local cultural activities, and therefore it is vital that local authorities have an active, conscious attitude and approach to how involvement in sport can be integrated into local policies in general;
5. Stressing that sport, being a school for democratic ideals, social participation and integration, plays an important role in promoting international understanding;
6. Considering that sports activities are beneficial not only for the development of personality but also for the attainment of good health, the improvement of physical qualities, greater personal fulfilment, a better and more wholesome use of leisure and the improvement of the quality of life;
7. Considering also that sports and physical activities must not be the exclusive preserve of certain age groups and special categories of persons but should be accessible to the general public in the framework of the "Sport for All" concept;
8. Acknowledging the vital role played by the Council of Europe in the promotion of sport as an important factor in human development, in particular by setting international standards through such instruments as the European Sports Charter and Code of Sports Ethics;
9. Call on the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe to regularly examine the role and responsibilities of local and regional authorities in relation to sport, to support concrete action aimed at providing sport for all, and to reinforce European co-operation in this field between local and regional authorities, and between the Congress and other bodies of the Council of Europe;
10. Adopt and commend to the favourable consideration of the Congress the Final Declaration of the Gödöllo Conference as follows:

SPORT FOR ALL: THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

11. Sport shall be acknowledged as an important factor in human development and appropriate support shall be made available out of public funds. Encouragement of physical and sports activities should be the task of every local and regional authority;

12. Sport, being an aspect of socio-cultural development, shall be related at local, regional and national levels to other areas of policy-making and planning such as education, health, social service, town and country planning, conservation, the arts and leisure services;
13. An effective sports policy can only be determined and put into operation through co-operation by all private and public agencies concerned either directly or indirectly with sport, both voluntary and compulsory;
14. Local and regional authorities should foster permanent and effective co-operation between public authorities and voluntary organisations active in the field of sports;
15. Since the scale of participation in sports depends on the extent, the variety and the accessibility of facilities, public authorities shall take account of local, regional and national requirements, and incorporate measures designed to ensure full use of both new and existing facilities;
16. Public authorities should provide sufficient sports grounds and installations for the needs of the people, readily available to all at affordable prices;
17. The construction of local sports facilities should be based on present and future needs in various sports activities, taking into account population and socio-economic trends. The facilities should be easily accessible for users of all ages, irrespective of their state of health, e.g. the disabled or the elderly;
18. Encouragement must be given to the provision of facilities which can be used for both school sport and voluntary sport and, whenever possible, to the combination of cultural and sports facilities, without compromising on the interests of sport;
19. As far as possible, local sports facilities should be adapted to the needs of special groups, such as the very young, adolescents, school leavers, isolated and elderly people, and the disabled.
20. Local authorities should aim at promoting the health and well-being of all groups and individuals wishing to undertake sporting activities;
21. Local authorities should encourage and support efforts to promote a greater participation by older persons in appropriate sporting and other physical activities;
22. In particular, they should stimulate the development of a policy on sport for older persons and to encourage a wider knowledge and awareness of the beneficial effects of regular exercise. They should also develop an adequate range and variety of programmes designed to preserve fitness and to improve health through regular sporting activity, paying attention to the social needs, motivation and physical potential of different age groups;
23. Appropriate and well-balanced programmes should be made available to provide opportunities for all young people to become involved in sport and physical activity. Local authorities, together with the sports organisations concerned, are responsible for providing the necessary leadership in the development and promotion of a sports policy for young people;
24. Physical education should be a part of every school curriculum, placing emphasis on the physical and mental health of pupils. Stress should be laid on the value of physical activity rather than on the technical or competitive element;

25. Local authorities should take all appropriate policy measures in their countries to encourage greater involvement of women in sport. In particular, they should encourage sport federations and other parties involved to recognise and accept their individual responsibilities in facilitating a fundamental attitude towards women's participation in sport;
26. They should promote a greater use by women of the existing opportunities available to them to take part in sport. The position of women in the promotion and administration of sport as a public service should be reviewed. The organisation of programmes and facilities to enable all members of families to participate in sport together should be encouraged;
27. The principles of sport as an important means of bringing about greater participation in the life of the host society should apply to everyone, and, in particular, to the least privileged groups. Immigrants' access to the practice of sport should be facilitated. They should be able to join sport clubs to help bring them out of their isolation;
28. Local authorities should encourage the building of sports facilities in areas which have a high concentration of immigrants and which are particularly deprived. They should increase their efforts to launch specific action programmes to foster participation by immigrants and other socially marginalised groups;
29. Sport and physical recreation has an important role in helping alleviate poor living conditions. Local authorities should carry out comprehensive policies with special emphasis on the needs of those living in areas of deprivation.

THE FINANCING AND MANAGEMENT OF SPORT

30. Sport is an integral part of society which provides significant positive economic effects. The economic stimulus generated by sport contributes to consumption, income and employment, as well as to local, regional and national economic development;
31. Sports facilities and amenities have wider effects in terms of job creation. There has been a manifold increase in the number of employment opportunities opened up by sport and allied sectors;
32. The growth and increased variety of sources of funding for sport are helpful to its development. There are considerable differences existing between the countries of Europe regarding the proportion of sport funding coming from the public sector, consumers and private sources, the role of central, regional and local authorities;
33. Sports activities are largely financed by private households, local and regional authorities, private sponsors and contributions from the voluntary sector. In the vast majority of European countries local authorities are the biggest public financial partner of sport, far ahead of central governments;
34. Appropriate support and resources from public funds (at local, regional and central levels) shall be made available for the development of sport. Local authorities should facilitate the direct and indirect public financing for sport in general and sport for all in particular, both in current and capital expenditure;

35. A financial balance should be maintained between public and private (including household and commercial) expenditure in sport. Mixed public and private financial support for sport should be encouraged, including the generation by the sports sector itself of resources necessary for its further development;
36. Sports financing and management should be increasingly based on direct and ever closer relations between participants and local public decision-makers. The financial contributions of the state and enterprises, comparatively minor, should increasingly adapt to this "grass roots" dialogue between consumers and local public sports financiers;
37. Local authorities, in association with central authorities, the voluntary and the commercial sectors, should establish policies for recreational and competitive sport, aiming at co-ordinating their involvement in the running and the use of facilities;
38. Commercial sponsorship and marketing in sport are already recognised and accepted as an additional means of financing sport. Well-managed sponsorship agreements benefit both sport and the sponsor, therefore it should be encouraged and promoted by local authorities;
39. The voluntary sector plays a decisive role in sport and thus contributes in a major way to the balanced development of society in general and of sport in particular. Local policies supporting voluntary groups and volunteers (for example through tax measures) should be encouraged, thereby providing even more efficient support for sport;
40. Whilst taking due consideration of the importance of voluntary work, the creation of new jobs and further development of training for current and future employees in the sports sector should be encouraged;
41. Finance for sport is differently distributed between components of the sports sector. Local authorities should aim at diminishing the financial inequalities with regard to the needs of top-level sport and those of sport for all. In the interest of solidarity between sports, sports with less media appeal, which are thus unable to attract major funding, should be helped;
42. All taxpayers contribute to the financing of sports facilities. Nevertheless, consumers of sport can be called upon to contribute more through charges, commensurate with the type of activity pursued. Subsidies from public authorities may promote participation and benefit low income or needy groups, simultaneously achieving redistributive goals and healthier lifestyles;
43. Local authorities should understand the specific needs and difficulties faced by the sports organisations of the new member countries in Central and Eastern Europe in obtaining public and private financing for their activities;

SPORT AND HEALTH

44. Sport has a vital role in contributing to the adjustment and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped;
45. The promotion and development of sport and physical recreation for all disabled persons is an important means of improving the quality of their life, as well as contributing to their rehabilitation and integration in society. Local authorities should aim at creating a welcoming climate for disabled people, recognising their right to be helped and improving their position in society;

46. They should ensure that public sports facilities are accessible to and usable by disabled persons. In particular, public money should be set aside to help with the conversion of existing facilities and to familiarise architects and managers of sports facilities with the requirements of disabled people;
47. Local authorities should encourage and work closely with the sport organisations concerned in order to develop appropriate activities at all levels of sport for disabled persons and to ensure in particular that recreational participation in sport is adequately provided for;
48. They should consider ways in which disabled persons may be offered opportunities for integrating into traditional sport clubs and organisations. They should also encourage disabled persons to contribute directly to the development of sports policies which concern them;
49. Local authorities should develop policies designed to give the general public more information on sport for disabled people. They should do their utmost to introduce physical activities and sport in the education, rehabilitation and preventive treatment of the handicapped, and to better integrate handicapped persons into sports activities primarily aimed at the non-handicapped;
50. They should take measures to make sports facilities more easily accessible, encourage the training of specialist staff and support the setting-up of independent bodies responsible for the organisation of sports adapted to different kinds of handicap;
51. Local and regional authorities should encourage practice, teaching and research in the field of sports medicine. They should also promote measures in the fields of physical, health and safety education to advertise sports and other suitable physical activities for their beneficial effects on health;
52. The medical use of physical activities should be supported in order to gain, conserve and improve health at the level of "Sport for All" and to guard against possible hazards;
53. Local authorities should take an active part in educational campaigns to point out the risks involved in using or advocating the use of doping agents, in particular that many such agents present serious long-term dangers to health;
54. Local authorities should closely co-operate with bodies responsible for health education to advertise sport as a means of acquiring, conserving and improving physical and mental health and improving the quality of life in general.